The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4039. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ATLANTA.

Fall of the Rebel Stronghold.

A Great Battle on the Macon Railroad.

HOOD'S ARMY CUT IN TWAIN.

THE REBEL GENERAL HARDEE KILLED.

SHERMAN ENTERS THE CITY.

Official Bulletin from the War Department.

A THUNDERBOLT FOR COPPERHEADS.

THE APPROACHING DRAFT.

Its Burdens Materially Lightened

Grant Wants but One Hundred Thousand More Men.

These to Finish the Rebellion and Restore Peace.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCH.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 2—8 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

This Department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta about noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received, but telegraphic communication during the night with Atlanta direct is expected.

It is ascertained with reasonable certainty that the naval and other credits required by the act of Congress will amount to about 200,000, including New-York, which has not been reported yet to the Department; so that the President's call of July 10 is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet and take the place of—

First—The new enlistments in the navy;

Second—The casualties of battle, sickness, prisoners and desertion; and

Third—The hundred days' troops, and all others going out by expiration of service this Fall.

One hundred thousand new troops promptly furnished are all that Gen. GRANT asks for the capture of Richmond and to give a finishing blow to the rebel armies yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts and to guard all the lines of communication and supply, free the country from guerrillas, give security to trade, protect commerce and travel, and establish peace, order and tranquillity in every State.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

THE CAPTURE CONFIRMED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen Dix:

The following telegram from Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, dated this day *in Atlanta*, and just received, confirms the capture of that city:

Gen. SHERMAN has taken Atlanta. The Twentieth Corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon road, near East Point.

A battle was fought near that point, in which Gen. SHERMAN was successful. Particulars are not known.

(Signed) H. W. SLOCUM, Maj.-Gen.

An unofficial report states that a battle was fought near East Point by Gen. SHERMAN with HOOD The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy, and Gen. HARDEE was killed. Our loss is not known.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORTS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

There is understood to be news in town this evening of the fall of Atlanta before the victorious legions of SHERMAN. Recent events in Georgia would seem to indicate that a decisive strike has been made.

REPORTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 2.

A well-founded report this afternoon says that Gen. SHERMAN occupies Atlanta. A semi-official dispatch is said to be the basis of the report.

LATER.

The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* has just received a dispatch from a source of the highest credit, dated Marietta, Ga., stating that our advance guard entered Atlanta this morning.

REPORTS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2.

Brig.-Gen. EWING, commanding the Western District of Kentucky, has just received a telegram from the front announcing that SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta at 9 o'clock this morning. No further particulars have been received.

REPORTS FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Friday, Sept. 2.

Gen. SHERMAN'S advance entered Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Federal force will enter to-day.

Several miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad were burned by Gen. WHEELER'S forces yesterday. Gen. ROUSSEAU drove the rebel force within three miles of Lavange, late in the afternoon of yesterday. He met with a stubborn resistance.

Late intelligence reports that the head of WHEELER'S column left the Murfreesboro pike going to the right, at 10 o'clock, and the rear at 3 o'clock, the whole force moving from the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad in the direction of Franklin, ROUSSEAU is in close pursuit.

A person just in from Franklin reports that the town is in the hands of WHEELER'S forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars have not yet been received.

Our casualties in yesterday's skirmishing were five killed and fifty or fifty-five wounded.

A small body of rebels fired on a train at Brentworth, eight miles from here.

The rebel loss yesterday was eight killed and fifteen wounded. We captured a number of prisoners.

The river is falling.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Early Still in the Valley---His Headquarters at Bunker Hill.

He Repairs his Communications with Richmond.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Sept. 2.

A special dispatch to the *American*, dated Charlestown, Va., Sept. 2, says: "Reconnoissances have established the fact that EARLY has not left, and has no intention of leaving the Valley. His headquarters are at Bunker Hill, between Martinsburgh and Winchester.

He is busily engaged in repairing and putting up a telegraph line, and he has already telegraphic communication with Richmond from this side of Woodstock. He is also receiving reinforcements, and FITZHUGH LEE is known to have received 500 horses for his cavalry, which is said to number 10,000.

There is a regular stage from Winchester to Staunton which runs every day, and several officers and soldiers are receiving short furloughs to go home and return to Winchester, which does not look as though the enemy intend leaving the Valley.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Advices from the Northwest inform us of the continuance of Indian depredations in that quarter. Hostile tribes are taking pattern by the rebels, and have resolved themselves into small bands, and carry on a guerrilla warfare, killing white settlers and emigrants wherever they can be found singly or in small parties. It is said that the Indian campaign of two years since, if properly conducted, would have then and there ended all these Indian difficulties, but that many officers engaged in the expedition were too deeply interested in speculations growing out of the payment of annuities, and kindred matters, to permit them to act energetically and thoroughly.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

DEALING WITH BUSHWHACKERS.

Our troops stationed in Fairfax and Loudon Counties, Va., having been greatly molested of late by bushwhackers, it has been determined to put a stop to the disorder by arresting the disloyal citizens of the neighborhood, many of whom are believed to be connected with these rebel gangs. Yesterday thirty-two alleged warm rebel sympathizers, residing in these counties, were brought to this city and committed to the Old Capitol to await investigation. Thirty more of the sixty rebel sympathizers and suspicious characters, arrested in Loudon County a week or two ago, were released from the Old Capitol yesterday, upon their parole of honor not to do anything injurious or detrimental to the United States Government.

THE INDIAN WAR.

An official dispatch received here to-day says, the murders and depredations on the plains are committed by a comparatively few of the several Indian tribes. It is understood that the Indian Bureau has sent thither a special agent with a view to the pacification of the disaffected savages. The fact may not be generally known that the Governor of Colorado has issued a proclamation urging either individual or armed organizations to kill and destroy the hostile Indians and seize their property, distinguishing between them and those who are friendly. This proceeding of the Governor is independent of the Federal authorities, and may increase rather than lessen the calamities to which settlers and emigrants are now exposed.

THE ERROR IN THE CONSCRIPTION.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co.'s last volume of the Statutes at Large, contains an error in the act further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces. It states that in case the quota shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after the call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, &c.: but the official rolls, from which a copy of the act was furnished to the authorized newspaper publishers of the laws, by the State Department, provides that fifty days (as stated in the President's Proclamation) shall elapse after the call before a draft, in the contingency mentioned, shall be ordered.

THE LOANS.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, as reported to the Treasury Department, to-day, amount to $616,000, and the ten-forty loan, $353,400.

MILITARY CONVICTIONS.

Ten privates have recently been tried and convicted of desertion, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor at Fort Delaware for two or three years, and to forfeit all pay and allowances.

The New-England Fair.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Friday, Sept. 2.

Every train, thus early, brings people and stock for the great New-England Fair, which will begin here Tuesday. An immense crowd, as well as a very large exhibition, is promised. Among the famous horses, *Draco*, *Gen. Knox*, *Ashland* and *Actoson* will trot. There will be an extraordinary show of implements of all kinds.

Lighthouse Burned.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 2.

Flint Island Lighthouse, in Cow Bay, was burned on Wednesday night.

The steamship *Asia* arrived from Boston at 2 A M., and sailed for Liverpool at 5 A. M.

Arrival of the Jura.

FATHER POINT, Friday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool 18th, and Londonderry 19th ult., has passed this point, en route to Quebec. Her dates have been anticipated.

SURRENDER OF FORT MORGAN.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Farragut.

The Correspondence Preliminary to the Capitulation.

Wanton Destruction of Property by the Rebels.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Navy Department to-day received the following from Admiral FARRAGUT:

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
WEST GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 25, 1864.

SIR: I had the honor in my dispatch, No. 31, to state to the Department that Fort Morgan had surrendered on the 23d inst. to the army and navy, though at the time the dispatch was written and mailed the ceremony of surrender had not actually taken place.

The correspondence preliminary to that event is herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and the department will perceive the terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. Gen. PAGE endeavored to obtain more favorable terms, but without success.

I regret to state that after the assembling of the rebel officers at the appointed hour, 2 P. M., for the surrender outside the fort, it was discovered on an examination of the interior that most of the guns were spiked, many of the gun carriages wantonly injured, the arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., destroyed, and there was every reason to believe this had been done after the white flag had been raised.

It was also discovered that Gen. PAGE and several of his officers had no swords to deliver up, and further that some of those which were surrendered had been broken.

The whole conduct of the officers of Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principle, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. ANDERSON, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and incumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and in this determination was supported by all his officers, save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag, he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, whilst Gen. PAGE and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not the manliness to use against their enemies, for Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis.

As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at 2 o'clock P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New-Orleans in the United States steamers *Tennessee* and *Bienville*, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT, Rear-Admiral Comd'ng,
W. G. B. Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Rear-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N., Maj.-Gen. Gordon Granger, U. S. A., Commanding, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: The further sacrifice of life being unnecessary, my sick and wounded, suffering and exposed, humanity demands that I ask for terms of capitulation. Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed,) R. L. PAGE,
Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED STATES FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

GENERAL: I have notified Admiral FARRAGUT of your desire to capitulate, and until his arrival hostilities will be suspended, when your proposal will be duly considered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. GRANGER, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Brig.-Gen. R. L. PAGE, Commanding Fort Morgan.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE U. S. FORCES,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 27, 1864.

GENERAL—In reply to your communication of this date, received by Capt. TAYLOR, asking for terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are:

First—The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison at Fort Morgan, with all of the public property within its limits, and in the same condition that it is now.

Second—The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of the most civilized nations toward prisoners of war.

Third—Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. DRAYTON, Captain U. S. N.,
On the part of Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the Naval forces.
R. ARNOLD, Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
On the part of Major-Gen. GRANGER, U. S. A., commanding United States forces.

FORT MORGAN, Aug. 23, 1864.

Capt. P. Drayton, Captain, U. S. N., on the part of Admiral Farragut; R. Arnold, Brigadier-General, U. S. A., on the part of Gen. Granger, commanding United States forces:

GENTLEMEN: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted and inserted in the capitulations. I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock, and to embark as soon as possible. Respectfully, etc.,
(Signed) R. L. PAGE, Brig.-Gen. C. S. A.

The Capture of Fort Morgan.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S DISPATCH.

FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
MOBILE BAY, Aug. 23, 1864.

To Com. Palmer, Commanding at New-Orleans:

Fort Morgan made an unconditional surrender at two P. M. to-day to the forces of the army and navy. PAGE did not make us wait as long as I expected.

We will cheer our flag, and salute it when hoisted with a hundred guns by the whole fleet.

Congratulate the General Commanding upon the great success which attended his first efforts in this department. Nothing could have been more harmonious than our combined operations. We had no ambition to excel each other but in the destruction of the enemy's works, which was effectually done by both army and navy. Very truly, yours,
D. G. FARRAGUT.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

No Important Changes—A Monster Mortar.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The last information from the Army of the Potomac is that yesterday passed without any changes in the relative position of the opposing armies that can be of any interest to the general reader.

The monster fifteen-inch mortar, mounted on a railroad car, has recently been run up the road opposite to Petersburgh, and a few shells thrown into the city. The object of this was to deter the rebels from firing on our pickets, and it seems to have been partially successful.

From Fortress Monroe—Movements of Gen' Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

Mr. JOHN JAMES and family went up the James River on the last flag-of truce steamer for Richmond, having been sent there for that purpose from Baltimore by order of Gen. WALLACE.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT arrived at Old Point, at 3:30 P. M., from City Point, on the steamer *Greyhound*.

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

The following persons have died at the Hampton Hospital since the last report:

J. Wilkins, 36th U.S. Col'd.
Charles Wiley, 188th Penn.
Jas. B. Black, 30th Mass.
J. Thompson, 62d Ohio.
J. Schefer, 1st Conn. Art.
A Hall, 148th Ohio.
Wm Masters, 62d Ohio.
John Burnell, 16th Penn.
John Martin, 10th N H.
James B Boyd, 16th N Y Artillery.
Thomas O'Heron, 10th N Y Artillery.
Moses Fuller, 2d US colored.
Michael Griffin, 16th N Y Artillery.
R H Wingate, 1st D C Cav.
Michael Kelly, 115th N Y.
Jacob B Leeds, 163d Ohio.
E. A. Friday, 1st Ct. Vols.
F. Heggles, 2d Penn. Art.
A. H. Smith, 104th Penn.
H. Newbury, 24th Mass.
H. Henderson, 148th Ohio.
Thomas Davis, 55th Penn.
Patrick Gallagher, 1st Md Cavalry.
John A Lyon, 58th Penn.
Peter Smith, 3d N H.
J E Woodward, 37th New Jersey.
J Johnson, 9th N J.
Henry Melhop, 16th N Y Artillery.
John Wood, 98th N Y.
Isaac Resmey, 176th N Y.
John B Clayton, 65th Penn.

Major JOHN M. CLARK, 133d Ohio, died last night, at the Chesapeake Hospital.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Movements of the Rebel Forces Under Wheeler, Forrest and Roddy.

General Rousseau Starts Out to Meet Them.

A BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

Passengers from Nashville say that the rebel forces under Gens. WHEELER, FORREST and RODDY, are engaged in tearing up the track of the Great Western Railroad between Nashville and the Tennessee.

The Nashville *Union* says that Gen. ROSSEAU has made such a disposition of his forces, that these rebel commands cannot injure the railroad, and that he has gone out to give them battle.

FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 1.

A rebel force, estimated at ten thousand strong, with twelve pieces of artillery, was within seventeen miles of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro pike, at daylight this morning.

Maj.-Gen. ROUSSEAU, with a body of cavalry and infantry, started yesterday afternoon, and met the enemy's advance early this morning. Sharp skirmishing commenced, with varying success.

At last accounts Gen. ROUSSEAU had driven the rebels, under WHEELER, RODDY and FORREST, three miles toward Murfreesboro.

Messengers from our advance report that Gen. WHEELER'S whole force is now between this city and Murfreesboro'.

There is a considerable force of rebels also at Lebanon.

Prisoners and some wounded have been sent from Gen. ROSSEAU'S front.

Guerrilla Operations.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Sept. 1.

Fifteen guerrillas under BILLY MCGANDER are reported to have thrown an engine off the track of the Lebanon Branch Railroad this afternoon, six miles from New-Haven. They burned the express and baggage car, robbed the passengers of all their valuables, and left in the direction of Bardstown.

JESSEY'S gang of two hundred guerrillas returned this afternoon from a raid to the Ohio River, and encamped four miles from Newcastle. The inhabitants of that town momentarily apprehended an attack.

The Indian War—The Savages Routed.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 2.

The Sioux City (Iowa) *Register*, of the 27th ult., says, Mr. SELL, of the Quartermaster's Department, just arrived from Fort Union, reports that a battle occurred between Gen. SULLY'S Command and about 5,000 Indians, near Knife River, on the 25th of July, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 150. Our loss was five killed, and twenty or thirty wounded.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ERIE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

A shocking accident occurred on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad yesterday morning. An engine and tender left this city to bring up an extra train. When three miles beyond Union, the boiler exploded, tearing the engine to pieces, and demolishing the track for twenty rods. MCCONNELL, the engineer, KEARNEY, the fireman, NARGO, brakeman, and a stranger named PARKER, of Chautauqua County, New-York, were killed. The last two had their clothes entirely blown from their bodies.

Contracts.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

The following contracts were awarded by the Commissary of Subsistence to this Department today: 2,400 barrels mess pork, at $45 23@$45 28; 1,400 barrels flour, at $12 60@$13 25; 5,000 bags Rio coffee, at $48@$50 per 100 pounds; 500,000 pounds pilot bread, at $9 91 per 100 pounds; 150,000 pounds beans, at $4 75@$4 87 per 100 pounds; 850,000 pounds brown sugar at 23⅞c.@24⅛c.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Sept. 1.

A schooner, name unknown, ran the blockade yesterday, and got safely to Smithfield, Va.

A small force was sent to Smithfield, yesterday, with orders to make a reconnoissance, but was met by a party of guerrillas and prevented from landing.

The mail steamer *John Brooks* has arrived from City Point with twenty prisoners. She brings no news from the army.

Bank Messenger Robbed.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The messenger of the Bank of Mutual Redemption was robbed this forenoon of fifty thousand dollars.

BOSTON, Friday, Sept. 2.

The messenger of the Bank of Mutual Redemption called at the Shoe and Leather Bank this forenoon, and placed a small trunk on the counter, and while he was temporarily engaged the trunk was stolen. It contained $40,000, mostly in small bills on country banks.

Fire in Lexington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Sept. 1.

The hemp factory of C. L. MCCREW, at Lexington, Mo., was burned this forenoon. Loss, $70,000; insured for $35,000. Three hemp warehouses and two buildings adjoining, were also destroyed. Most of the contents were lost. Loss $100,000.

Religious Intelligence.

BUFFALO, Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.

The State Sunday School Convention adjourned last evening, after a three day's session. The attendance was large, and the proceedings unusually interesting.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Hecla at Halifax and the Caledonia Off Cape Race.

Orders Respecting National and Rebel Vessels-of-War in British Ports.

THE FRIGATE NIAGARA IN THE TAGUS.

The Niagara Correspondent of the Times on the Peace Negotiations:

RUMORS OF A NEW CONFEDERATE LOAN.

MOVEMENTS OF ROYAL PERSONAGES.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH EGYPT ADJUSTED

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Hecla*, Capt. MACAULEY, from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 23d, via Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. Her dates are three days later than those already received.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Sept. 1.
VIA PORT HOOD, Friday, Sept. 2.

The steamship *Caledonia* from Glasgow on the 26th, passed Cape Race at 7:30 o'clock this evening. Her advices are two days later than those per the *Hecla* at Halifax.

No commercial advices have been received by the *Caledonia*.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Splendid Decorations and Fireworks for the Fete Napoleon—As-tu-vu Lambert—The Husband of the Queen of Spain in Paris—Secession Rejoicings.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

The official decorators of the city of Paris again found something new this year in their marvelous art, for the national *fête* of Saint Napoleon and the Virgin Mary. In the middle of the Place de la Concorde they built or planted a charming garden reaching from fountain to fountain, and variegated with undulating grass plats, beds of rare flowers and luxuriant plants and trees. In the middle, around the famous old obelisk of Luxor, they built an imitation of the Palace of Montezuma at Mexico, now occupied by the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, and this and the garden were profusely furnished with jets of gas arranged in festoons, stars and devices. The fountains were made to vomit vast columns of illuminated water, which represented the boiling of lava from a crater. The Place had two circles of gas lights in unpolished glass globes of variegated colors and hung in garlands. The effect of all this, when brilliantly lighted, surpassed anything we have yet seen in the same place. The barren and severe aspect of the Place de la Concorde is so much improved by this artificial garden that most people would be glad to see it converted into a reality.

The illumination of the Champs Elysées, of the Garden of the Tuileries, and of the monuments and other public places of the city, was remarkably effective on the occasion. The fireworks were brilliant as usual, and in their political aspect, were Mexican, of course. It is the habit at the national *fête* to glorify the last war, wherever or whatever it may have been. So that beside roasting the Juarists in variegated lights, they were hunted, and kicked, and cuffed on half-a-dozen open-air theatres, to the great delight of a million or two of patriotic Frenchmen. "No business to be a Mexican!" was the general remark.

In the afternoon the Emperor and Empress drove fearlessly in an open carriage through the vast crowds at the Barriere du Trône and at the Esplanade d'Invalides, and in the evening they ventured a promenade on foot through the compact crowd in the Avenue of the Champs Elysées and on the Place de la Concorde, where people who have any particular antipathy to a squeeze never venture. Nothing more disagreeable seems to have attended this promenade than the singular interpellation which was hurled into the ears of the Imperial party, as into the ears of everybody else on that day, of "*Ohé Lambert!*" "*As-tu vu Lambert?*" A few days ago a very gross and especially a very grotesque woman named LAMBERT missed her husband on a train of cars on which there happened to be a large number of fast young men going boating at Asnieres, and the frantic cries of this grotesque woman after "Monsieur LAMBERT," gave the start to this singular word. Since the loss of Monsieur LAMBERT, every train to Asnieres, which conveyed any considerable number of *canotiers*, has heard the cry of "*Ohé Lambert!*" "*Où est Lambert?*" pronounced from one end to the other. Finally the word began to spread in the streets of Paris, and it was only necessary that the whole population of the city should be thrown together in the streets for the word to take like fire on a prairie. Imagine, therefore, a million of men, women, and especially boys, screaming at each other with a laugh: "*Ohé Lambert!*" "*As-tu vu Lambert?*" and yet not one out of ten thousand knowing what the word meant. The thing was unheard of in its proportions. It was the mystery, the astonishment, the success of the day. Many stories were in circulation as to the origin of the word, but few knew the true one. Foreigners were alarmed, and but for the laugh which accompanied the exclamation, would have beat a retreat for fear of a revolution. As it is said that all Europe sneezes when Paris takes a cold, so at this moment all Europe is repeating the stupid cry of "*Ohé Lambert!*" But what is worse, the streets are already full of songs about "Lambert." The Bohemian press talk of nothing else, and the stage will certainly not escape the invasion. All large cities have their street surprises and their *toquades* of a moment, and the more senseless, and especially the more mysterious they are, the better they take.

The French Court is lavishing upon the husband of the Queen of Spain such a profusion of politenesses, as to provoke a very general murmur of censure. Who is DON FRANCAIS D'ASSISES, that we should spend a million of francs in fireworks, fine wines and catgut, in his honor? Ask the economically disposed. The secret is that the Empress is doing it all. Her Majesty tried for many years to get the Court of Spain to invite her to Madrid, and to receive her, formerly a humble subject of that Court, and not a favorite subject at that, as the Empress of a powerful neighboring State, and at last she succeeded. She is now paying back the honor by receiving and entertaining the King at Versailles, and she is also showing him by the sumptuousness and the expensiveness of the fêtes offered him, what an honor he would have done himself and his Court to have invited her to Madrid sooner. Unfortunately, it is the French treasury which pays the fiddler, or in other words, which pays the price of this costly piece of feminine vanity, and these prodigal carousels at the Royal Palace of Versailles, recall in a most disagreeable way to the Parisians the carousels of the Court of MARIE ANTOINETTE and the terrible events which followed them.

The Secessionists are holding all sorts of jollifications here over the situation at home, and the secession journals all claim that the campaign of GRANT is a failure.

MALAHOFF.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Riots in Belfast—The Confederate Organ on Peace—An Unequal Bargain—An Average Harvest—Mr. Roebuck—English Prosperity and Prudence—The World on its Travels—English in Paris—French and English Ships and Guns—French and English Policy—Extension of Commerce.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1864.

There is not very much news, but the world moves on. The great midsummer religious and national *fête* of France will find graphic record in your columns. In the United Kingdom, the event of the week has been the continuous, bloody and, to a considerable number, fatal riots of Belfast. For a week the whole population has been divided into two hostile camps—two mobs of furious zealots, who have destroyed property, taken life, and who have finally been attacked by the police and military. Who began it? That depends a good deal upon whether your sympathies are with the green flag or the orange. It was the marching under the green flag and the laying a corner-stone for a monument of O'CONNELL in Dublin that roused up the Orangemen of Belfast to burn the Liberator in effigy. They found the burning such a success, that the next night they had a funeral, putting the ashes in a coffin, and carrying it to a cemetery. Then they wrecked a convent or so; but it is not likely that they would have done anything of the sort but for the demonstration in Dublin. Even then, if the Catholics would only have kept quiet, and allowed their buildings to be smashed and themselves beaten without resistance, the riot would have subsided. Their Bishop gave them good advice—to keep in their houses, and if attacked to retreat—but they would not take it. They began to retaliate, and the result has been ten days of furious riot and bloodshed, with hospitals filled with wounded and dying. The authorities proved as inefficient as usual in such cases. There is danger that the rioting may spread to other localities where the Orange faction has not so large a preponderance. If immediate trouble of this kind can be avoided, it will come in the future. You cannot conceive of the fury of hatred that breaks out between the conquerors and the conquered parties in the North of Ireland.

Even the *Index*—the Confederate official organ in England—announces a speedy peace. It has been slow to admit it, but yields to overwhelming evidence. North and South are tired of the war. Neither can conquer the other; neither can submit to the other; but they can make peace on terms of mutual respect and independence, and an identical foreign policy. The South owes nothing to England or France. The Government of England has been imbecile; that of France inconsistent, if not treacherous. The South would prefer her nearest neighbor for an ally. She will need a revenue, and has no special interest in free trade. If the North wants more territory, the South may also require expansion. Canada, the great Valley of the Red River of the North, and British Columbia, are on the one side, and Mexico and the West Indies on the other. The South is too strong to be conquered, but it is ready to divide the continent with its Northern ally.

This is the substance of a leader in the last *Index*, written by one of the ablest men connected with Confederate diplomacy—written to be read at Washington, at Richmond, in Downing-street, and in the Tuileries. It is an olive leaf held out to the North, and a threat to Europe. It says to England and France, give us recognition, and help us to end this war, or we will make terms with our enemy, and then look out for yourselves. The *Index* had not heard of the taking of Mobile when its leader was written, the news of which reached us last evening. Confederate stock, which went to 80 yesterday, will probably decline a little to-day.

The peace project of the *Index* assumes, of course, the independence of the Confederacy, with the British American possessions, a uniform tariff, and a united foreign policy as the considerations of the bargain. But I ought, perhaps, to mention the fact that one of those considerations is not as valuable as it may seem. British North America can be had at any time for the asking. Let the Government at Washington make its claim for the *Alabama* spoliations, and offer to take Canada and the other Provinces in full of all demands, with war as the alternative, and they will be surrendered at once, without a gun being fired. Now, unless the South can show that the Emperor is equally ready to abandon Mexico, you will see that it is not an equal bargain. As to Canada, I think there can be no doubt of the readiness of the British Government to cede it, the moment it is demanded. The Canadians will do nothing to defend their country. The Government cannot send an army to guard such a frontier, and it is believed that it will be best to make a virtue of necessity, give up what cannot be kept much longer, and settle all scores at the same time. If I am not much mistaken the Southerners at Niagara Falls, who opened such a hopeful negotiation with Mr. GREELEY, had already talked this matter over with influential Canadians, and an understanding had been come to that they were to take an important part in the transaction.

The harvest, as I have anticipated, proves to be a full average one, in spite of the drouth. The truth is, so much of England is too wet, that a dry season improves as much land as it injures. The root-crops are the only ones that have widely suffered.

The common boast is the prosperity of England. It is a land of peace, plenty, freedom and security. This is Mr. ROEBUCK'S song, in his late speech to his constituents at Sheffield. Lord PALMERSTON had not done as he (Mr. ROEBUCK) would have done, but he had done as the great body of middle class Englishmen, represented in Parliament, wished him to do. Mr. ROEBUCK said he would have recognized the Confederate States long ago. He would have sent a fleet to the Baltic to help Denmark. PALMERSTON was more prudent. The sympathies of England were with Denmark, but not to the extent of fighting for her. So nineteen out of every twenty persons he met were in favor of the South, but they did not want a war with the Federal Government. You will think, perhaps, that Mr. ROEBUCK is rather strong in his proportion of nineteen-twentieths. I think not, considering the sort of people he would be likely to talk with. The birds of a feather flock together here as elsewhere. I have been at a small party of intelligent persons, where they were all Northern; but much larger parties and more of them are all Southern. The House of Commons is a pretty good index of public opinion.

August is the season of excursions. The great body of Englishmen who are able to travel, even short distances, are now on the rail. Those who can go no further take a sixpenny ride to the Crystal Palace, but numbers go by cheap excursion trains to Switzerland and Italy. I presume that fifty thousand bold Britons went to Paris to last Monday's *fête*. They wandered about the Boulebvards and Champ Elysées and inquired for the *fête*. Not finding that they hunted up quantities of Bass and Alsopp and were happy. Those who kept their eyes open to see the illuminations and fireworks were very much astonished, as the English have very little idea of such things, but they comforted themselves with the reflection that the French are just fit for holiday making.

But it happens that the French in those days are showing a fitness for several things. They build iron ships cheaper and better than the English, and are actually building at this time several iron ships for English firms. The French navy, it is conceded by good authorities, could on this day whip the English into flinders. The English, however, are making some good wrought iron and steel guns. What, then, does the French Government do, but make a con-

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IN THE TRENCHES.

Picket-Firing—Bombarding—Paying the Soldiers.

BEFORE PETERSBURGH, Monday, Aug. 29, 1864.

It is our fifth day in the trenches, in front, before Petersburgh. What a contrast to the picket life at Bermuda Hundred. There, firing between the pickets was abandoned by mutual consent; here it is almost constant, and at times in volleys, resembling a battle. The reason probably is, the outer lines are so near each other, it is kept up nights to prevent either party from advancing unawares. The outer line is light and not expected to retreat if charged upon in force. The orders are to resist as long as possible and then lie down in the pits, as our main line and artillery would instantly open. The consequence would be certain capture, or destruction from our own or the enemy's fire.

Our line and the enemy's are on about equal elevations—theirs a little the highest, with a slight ravine or hollow between. Back of their lines and out of sight in the hollow lies the City of Petersburgh. We have one 13-inch mortar mounted on a car, that sends its shell apparently above the stars, and then drops down into the city, the heavy reverberations of its explosion through the hollow greatly exceeding the discharge from the gun. It is a magnificent sight, in the night, to see the light of its fuse ascending through the heavens, and after reaching its vast height, curving down, increasing its velocity in its descent until it rapidly disappears behind the hills. Then follows the dull, heavy echo of its explosion. Several other mortar batteries of smaller size and cohorns, on both sides, are at times shelling each other's lines, and the crossing of these balls of fire in the night presents a fine appearance. A smart battery in our rear is also pretty busy in shelling the rebel works, the shell passing close over our heads, and fairly cutting the air with its whirring-whizzing sound. But two casualties have yet happened in our regiment—one man wounded in getting to our line the first day, and another from a piece of mortar shell. Considering the vast amount of ammunition expended, very few are hurt out of so many men—occasionally one here and there. A number of mortar shell have burst in the ground a little in front or beyond our lines. Sunday was comparatively quiet. Twenty or thirty rebs came into our pits, and exchanged papers, tobacco for knives, &c. Tobacco is plenty with them, and cheap. It is scarce and dear with us.

We expect to be paid for four months, up to June 30, in a few days, but without the installments to those who have reenlisted. These are Gen. BUTLER's orders, in a circular stating that he trusted the troops would see the justice and propriety of paying all the soldiers a little, rather than a few the whole. Probably Government will have the money soon to pay the installments.

L. H. VERMILYEA.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The Discussion of Gen. McClellan's Merits—Speech of Mr. Harris—Gen. George W. Morgan Defends the Principle of Arbitrary Arrests.

The telegraph has already given the spirit of the debate which took place in the Chicago Convention on Aug. 31, when Gen. McCLELLAN's name was first brought forward for the Presidential nomination, but the following detailed report, which we take from the Chicago *Times*, is worth placing upon record:

"MR. HARRIS, of Maryland—I rise to second the nomination of THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut; and in doing so, I beg to say one word to the convention in favor of him. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR is second to no man in the country. His record is before the country, and no man dare to say that there is a stain upon it. We have come here from the downtrodden State of Maryland, and we do not desire to see placed in nomination the man most active in oppressing her. We have been oppressed, as you know. All our rights have been trampled upon, and the strong arm of the military has been over us, as it rests upon us now, as it was instituted by your nominee. [Confusion of applause and hisses, mainly from the galleries.] Admit the fact that all our liberties and rights have been destroyed, and I ask you, in the name of common sense, in the name of justice, in the name of honor, will you reward the man who struck the first blow? [Applause and hisses.] From the indications I see here to-day, I have reason to fear that the man who has been in the front of this usurpation will be the successful candidate.

MR. LAMBERTON, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a point of order. There is no question before the Convention.

MR. OLDS, of Ohio—I rise to a point of order. [Confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—Will the gentleman state his point of order?

MR. OLDS, of Ohio—My point of order is this: [Hisses and a voice, "Give us free speech."] It is not against the speech I raise the question. My point of order is this, we have met here as a deliberative convention, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and, while from these galleries are uttered such marks of applause and disapprobation, we cannot proceed with the business of the Convention.

The PRESIDENT—I implore the Convention, and above all, I implore the many thousands of freemen here assembled, in God's name, not to violate the freedom of speech on this occasion. [Loud cheers.] He who will here is not a true friend of the Democratic party. [Cheers.] In answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would say that the order now is the presentation of candidates for the Presidency. [Cheers.] The gentleman from Maryland is in order. [Applause.] But in saying this I trust that the same courtesy and forbearance which are extended to him, as his right, will, on his part, be reciprocated—that nothing will be said by him such as to operate against whoever may be the nominee of this Convention. [Loud cheering.]

MR. HARRIS: I am in the habit of contending for the liberty of speech; I have been censured on the floor of our State Senate for the exercise of that right; and my right on this occasion is to speak to the character of the men whom you have presented. I claim it as a right to state that one of the men whom you have nominated is a tyrant. [Hisses and cheers.] Gen. McCLELLAN was the very first man who inaugurated the system of usurping State rights. [Uproar.] This I can prove, and I pledge myself, if you will hear me, to prove every charge in the indictment. And it is the duty of a jury when a charge is made which is proven, to convict and not reward the offender. Maryland has been cruelly trampled upon by this man, and I cannot consent, as a delegate from that State, to allow his nomination to go unopposed. What you ask me to do is, in reality, to support the man who stabbed my own mother; and I, for one—and I believe I speak for the whole delegation from Maryland—will never do it. We will never, never consent that the State of Maryland shall be so dishonored. What, is it a fact that you care nothing for the dishonor of a sovereign State? Is it really the case that you can consent that the man who overthrew liberty and crushed under foot the free institutions of a State shall receive reward instead of punishment for his tyranny? In old times it was the doctrine that an injury done to one State was an injury inflicted on all; and, instead of rewarding the perpetrator of the injury, each State should come forward to resent it. Now you propose a reward in the shape of Presidential honors to the man who first set the iron heel of despotism upon my State. In the first place he arrested——

MR. PETRIKEN, of Pennsylvania: I rise, Sir, to a question of order. I ask is it in order, is it competent in a delegate, while rising, possibly to propose a candidate for the Presidency, to discuss the merits of another candidate? [Cheers.]

The PRESIDENT: Gentlemen of the convention, the gentleman from Pennsylvania has risen to a point of order. It is this—whether a gentleman has a right, in presenting the name of a candidate, to discuss the merits of others who have been already placed in nomination. The chair is of opinion that, inasmuch as it is the right of every delegate, in presenting the name of a candidate, to urge considerations in his favor, it is equally the right of others to discuss the merits of that candidate. [Cheers.] But, while the chair thus feels itself impelled to make that decision, it once more appeals to every delegate to see that the mode of presenting objections is not such as shall tend to destroy the harmony of this convention. [Loud cheering.]

MR. HARRIS, reading from a newspaper: The date of this is September 12, 1861, and it is as follows:

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. A.

GENERAL: After a full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th you will have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you will arrange with Gen. DIX and Gov. SEWARD the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th; please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out, it will go far towards breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It will probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take the prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success.

With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend,

(Signed) GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

[The delegate read this letter amid considerable uproar and confusion.]

MR. HARRIS, continuing—Now, Sir, that was in 1861—

A DELEGATE, (*sotto voce*)—I move that after all this is read, it be published in the Black Republican papers. [Laughter.]

MR. HARRIS—I am here for the purpose of presenting to this convention the character of the man whom you have nominated, and it seems you do not wish to hear it. [A Voice—"We know it."] Yes, you know it, and yet you refuse to allow it to be made known. [Three cheers were here called for McCLELLAN, and were given with a will.] Well, sir, this is the document on which GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, in September, 1861, broke up the Legislature of a sovereign State, deliberately and with fell purpose, in order to exercise tyranny and oppression in advance of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Now here is a man who has violated the laws of our State—here is a man who has dealt a fatal blow to the institutions of our country; and yet you ask delegates from Maryland—you ask those who sympathize with Maryland as none else can sympathize—you ask men who are still smarting under the wrongs by McCLELLAN inflicted, to go to the polls and cast their free votes for such an one as he! Why, Mr. President, how long do you suppose it was since the representatives of Maryland were immured within the walls of Fort Warren? Sixteen months did WALLACE, and SCOTT, and their comrades and colleagues, suffer imprisonment within the walls of that prison, deprived of the sympathy of their friends and the comforts of home. Sixteen long months the prison doors were closed upon them, and the man by whom they were closed was GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, whom you indicate as your favorite today. [Cheers and disapprobation.] Well, Sir, I look upon the acts of Gen. McCLELLAN as not striking at the free ballot of the State of Maryland, but as tyrannism over the Legislature of the State. And all the charges you can make against ABRAHAM LINCOLN and against BENJAMIN BUTLER, I can make and sustain against this man, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Hisses, cheers, and great confusion.] I now proceed to another count in the indictment. On Oct. 29th, 1861, he thus wrote:

"GENERAL: There is an apprehension amongst Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of attempted interference in the election to take place on the 6th of November next. In order to prevent this, the Major-General Commanding—[and who, gentlemen, was the Major-General Commanding but GEORGE B. McCLELLAN?]—directs you to send a sufficient detachment to protect Union voters, and to see that nothing is allowed to interfere with their rights as voters."

[Here the speaker was interrupted with cries of "That's right," "Good, good," while vociferous cheers were given for Gen. McCLELLAN.]

The PRESIDENT—I trust this convention will give the gentleman from Maryland a fair hearing. You are not only doing an injustice to that gentleman by interrupting, but to Gen. McCLELLAN also. [Cheers.] There is no attack made here which cannot be made elsewhere; and the devoted friends who are supporting him here desire that all the charges which can be urged against him may be preferred at once, as they feel that they are each and all susceptible of a satisfactory explanation. [Loud cheering.] I repeat, that those interruptions on the part of the audience are not only unjust to the cause, unjust to the gentleman from Maryland, but unjust to the distinguished man who has been placed in nomination. [Cheers.] When the gentleman has concluded his remarks—and I trust he will be allowed to do so without further interruption—a full opportunity will be given to one in the convention who stands ready to make the fullest explanation of the course of Gen. McCLELLAN. [Prolonged cheers and cries of "Good."]

MR. HARRIS—I want nothing, Sir, but a fair field, I assure you. [Cries of "Hurry up, for God's sake."]

One of the Ohio delegation, Mr. HARRIS, here walked across the amphitheatre, and requested Mr. HARRIS to go to the platform, which, after some reluctance, he consented to do.

The President rose amidst the prevailing confusion and said: I hope the convention will allow the gentleman from Maryland to present his remarks in his own way. When he has said what he desires to say, there will be ample opportunity to reply.

A DELEGATE—I wish to move that the speakers be restricted to one hour.

The PRESIDENT—And the delegate from Maryland has not yet occupied his hour. [A laugh.]

MR. HARRIS—I would have concluded long ago, Mr. President, except for the interruptions that have been made by this assembly itself, and, certainly, you cannot take advantage of your own wrong, and prevent me proceeding. (The speaker then read the remainder of the letter, which authorized Gen. BANKS, in order to prevent these alleged treasonable designs, to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.") Now, Sir, who feared the Disunionists of Maryland would ever interfere with the Unionists? With the power in the hands of the Administration, with the power in the hands of the Governor of Maryland, where in the name of God was it to be supposed, except in the mind of some hypocrite, that it was necessary for some military force to come into the State and suspend that great writ, the *habeas corpus*? [Cheers.] And why were these "Disunionists" of Maryland allowed to go at large till the day of election; said he, you must arrest them before going to the polls and you may discharge them after the election. [Cheers.] Why was this done? Why, if there was danger to the country in allowing these men to remain at large, were they not arrested till the day of election in the State, by order of this Gen. McCLELLAN. Those things that we have charged so frequently against ABRAHAM LINCOLN, he, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, has been guilty of himself. [Cheers and hisses.] Sir, he declares that, under the plea of military necessity—that tyrant's plea of military necessity—ABRAHAM LINCOLN has the power of abolishing one of the institutions of Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky; the power of abolishing the institution of Slavery—a great right that you consider yourselves bound to protect, and to protect Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky, in protecting. Now, what have you to say to this charge against GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers and hisses.] You have to meet them one way or another, for they will be made by an opponent, and it is better to hear them from a Democrat before the canvass commences. [Cheers.] What, then, have you to say in his favor? Why, as a military man, he has been defeated everywhere. [Cries of "No, no," and cheers.] The siege of Richmond was not, I think, a success; the battle of Antietam was not a success, and in him as a military leader you have nothing whatever to brag of, while you have combined with military incapacity the fact that he has interfered with and destroyed the civil rights of the people. If Gen. McCLELLAN, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN told him to arrest the Legislature of Maryland, had said to him, "I have received a commission as Commander at your hands—you can take it back before I become a tyrant," he would have stood before the world as a man; but inasmuch as he received and acted upon instructions which struck a blow at civil liberty, he became the mere tool of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Cheers and hisses.] I recollect the story of a military man in the time of LOUIS XIII. The King, LOUIS, bore much hatred to the great CONDE, and, resolving to get rid of him, sent a commission to a Marshal of his army to procure him some one who would dispatch him. The Marshal replied, "Sire, we have many brave and gallant soldiers in our army, but we have not one assassin." But ABRAHAM LINCOLN was able to find an assassin of State rights in GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers for McCLELLAN, and hisses.] You ask me to go home to Maryland—bound and persecuted Maryland, which has suffered every injury since the tyrant put his iron heels upon it—you ask me to return there, and going forward to the polls, vote for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, the very man who destroyed her liberties. [Cheers.] You ask me to go home and see my friends in the Maryland Legislature—men who were put in prison, whose property was destroyed, and whose families were left beggars upon the world, and by orders of this man; and yet, remembering their imprisonment and sufferings, I am asked to walk up to the polls and vote for him. [Cheers.] I cannot do it. I never will do it. [Loud cheers, hisses, and much excitement, a number of the delegates rising to their feet, making gestures denoting much feeling.]

MR. CARRIGAN, of Pennsylvania—Mr. President, I rise to a point of order. The gentleman from Maryland, in presence of this Convention, has declared that he will not vote for the gentleman who may be nominated by this convention. Having made such a statement I submit, Mr. President, that he is not a fit member of this convention. [Cheers, mingled with cries, "Yes, yes;" "No, no."] I repeat, that the man who publicly declares within the walls of the convention of the democratic party of the United States, that he will not vote for its nominee is not fit to be a member of the convention. [Loud cheers and much confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman from Pennsylvania rises to a point of order—whether a member of the convention, having declared that he will not vote for the nominee of the convention, should be allowed to retain his seat in the convention? Cries of "No, no;" "Yes, yes."]

MR. HARRIS—I am free to say that I will not do it.

The PRESIDENT—The decision of the Chair upon the point of order raised by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is, that those who will not submit to the decision of the convention have no right to take part in its proceedings. [Great cheering.]

MR. HARRIS then left the platform and resumed his seat in the body of the hall. There immediately followed a scene of considerable excitement. The members of the convention nearly all sprang to their feet, some of them looking menacingly toward the member from Maryland, around whom there was some slight commotion. The excitement, however, abated almost as quickly as it was aroused, upon the President calling the convention to order.

MR. CARRIGAN—The personal relations existing between the gentleman from Maryland and myself have, ever since I have known him, been of the most friendly character; but in view, Sir, of the morality of this convention—its political morality, of which you spoke—I felt myself compelled at the moment he made the declaration he did, to rise to the point of order. Now, Sir, I respect the gentlemen, and, as I said before, our relations have always been friendly; and I now move that the gentleman have the privilege of proceeding with his remarks in order. [Loud applause.]

The President put the motion, which was carried by a nearly unanimous vote and amid loud cheering.

MR. UNDERWOOD, of Kentucky—Mr. President, I regret exceedingly that the condition of my voice is such that I am hardly able to be heard by this vast assemblage; but I rise with a view to attempt to pour a little oil upon the troubled waters. I trust, Sir, that we shall have harmony—harmony in our councils, harmony in our actions, harmony in everything we do; and I trust the results of our assemblage here will be carried out by the united voice of the people when we return home. [Cheers.] Allow me to say, Sir, that I came here, having before I left home somewhat considered the objections which could be made to the prominent individual whose name is now before the convention and the country, and who is likely to be the candidate of this convention for the Presidency. I suppose other gentlemen came in the same way; and, if we are to take up all the objections which can be urged to every individual who has been named here, I ask this body when are we to adjourn? [Cheers.] It is perfectly impracticable to follow this course. I presume from the fact of the American people sending their representatives here, giving instructions in some instances, and from the conferences which have taken place among the delegations since their assemblage in this place, that these objections have been generally considered, and that we have come here to vote rather than to discuss. [Cheers.] Now, sir, allow me to refer you to two historical facts, which, I think, are a complete answer to all that has been urged by the gentleman from Maryland. In the war of 1812 *Gen. Jessup was sent to watch the Hartford Convention, and was instructed by Mr. Madison, if there was any disposition shown to commit an overt act of treason, to seize all the members of that body.* [Laughter and cheers.] *Gen. Jackson, again, acting upon his own responsibility, and without instructions from the President of the United States, interfered with the Legislature of Louisiana*; and I would to God—if the convention will pardon me—that we had a man here with that iron nerve, that inflexible will, that perception of men's character, that determination and patriotism which Old Hickory so eminently possessed! [Cheers.]

A VOICE—Why did you not vote for him?

MR. UNDERWOOD—I had a preference for HENRY CLAY—[laughter]—and if the gentleman, whoever he is, who asked that question wanted to discuss the matter, I could readily convince him that he would have agreed with me. [Renewed laughter.] Sir, I did not come here to advocate weak-kneed principles; but I came here because the country—which I love with all my heart, with all my soul—is in imminent danger of destruction. [Cheers.] I came here to unite with everybody who is willing to unite with me in order to remove from office that misguided and tyrannical man who has brought the nation into its perilous position. [Loud cheers.]

A VOICE—And do you wish to set up a greater tyrant?

MR. UNDERWOOD—No, I do not; and I hope the gentleman will allow me to state that, after taking all these things into consideration, both at home and since I came here, that part of the Kentucky delegation with which I came here has directed me to cast five and one-half votes—all you have allowed us—for Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Enthusiastic cheers.]

GEN. G. W. MORGAN, of Ohio—MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: As a personal friend and former comrade in arms of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, I cannot remain quiet upon this occasion without replying to the charges of the distinguished gentleman from Maryland. Deeply do I regret, Mr. President, that the first assault upon the Democratic organization in this campaign should come from a man who claims to be a Democrat; and much more do I regret and am I astonished at the manner in which the charge was made and the character of the charge itself. I do not impute to the gentleman a desire to wilfully and deliberately misrepresent the facts; but, nevertheless, the statements as made are untrue, as I hope I may be able to convince you. What are the facts? Who did GEO. B. McCLELLAN arrest? I find that the paper from which the gentleman reads is the New-York *Tribune*, and in replying to him, I will also reply to his worthy co-associate, Mr. GREELEY, of the *Tribune*. At the time these arrests were ordered, the Maryland Legislature was in session at Annapolis. Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON was in command of the rebel army at Winchester. There was a conspiracy on foot, and the four or five persons here were the conspirators, between Gen. JOHNSTON and this Legislature to accomplish the invasion of Maryland. This Legislature was in communication with Gen. JOE. JOHNSTON, one of the best and most distinguished Generals in the Confederate army. This Legislature was to have passed an ordinance of secession—the gentleman knows the meaning of that term—they were to have withdrawn to the town of Frederick and there issued the ordinance of secession, and, in direct and immediate concert with this ordinance, JOHNSTON was to invade Maryland with an overwhelming force; and certain men in Maryland—the gentleman can state best who—were to have aroused the people of Maryland in arms against the sovereignty of the United States. Gen. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, then Commander-in-Chief of our armies, had he acted otherwise than he did, would have been guilty of treason himself. I know well the worthy gentleman from Maryland does not know GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. He calls him a tyrant. Why, Sirs, if there be one man beneath the heavens who is not a tyrant, that man is GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. [Cheers.] If there is one man who is a lover of liberty, one man who has combined in himself the gentleness of a woman and the courage of a lion, that man is GEO. B. McCLELLAN. [Applause.] These facts I knew myself. They were represented to me at the time they occurred. I have them in black and white from GEO. B. McCLELLAN himself. Moreover, but two nights ago, Gen. BURNS, of the United States Army, was in this city. He took tea with me, and during the evening this Maryland matter was talked about, and he told me the fact that he had at that time command of the American forces at Leesburgh, for the purpose of watching the efforts of JOE JOHNSTON in connection with his associates of Maryland. He told me that he had been informed by Gen. McCLELLAN, at that time, of all the facts, and was instructed to keep watch and ward both over the traitors within Maryland and the traitors beyond the river. [Applause.] Now, Sirs, this is a brief statement of the facts. I did not intend or expect to have opened my lips upon this occasion, but before taking my seat I must speak of another point. The gentleman has found a mare's nest. The gentleman talks of troops being sent by GEORGE B. McCLELLAN to suppress the liberty of the ballot. Why, the very order itself states in distinct words that the object of the troops sent there was to protect the Union citizens, who, it was feared, would be deprived of their right of a free vote by intimidation at the ballot-box. These are the unmistakable historical facts connected with these transactions and with these people. They were men who had been over in Virginia, and, when our country became unfortunately involved in this civil war, they were in direct communication with the Southern Generals. In accordance with the laws of war these people, who were guilty of direct communication with the enemy, and who invited the invasion of Maryland, by the laws of war, instead of being arrested would have been executed as spies, for such they were. They were communicating information to the enemy. They were guilty of high treason in furnishing the enemy with information, and against these men and the intended intimidation at the polls this order was given. My friends, I only rose to make this statement, and to disabuse your minds of the, no doubt, unintentional misstatements set forth by the distinguished gentleman who gave utterance to them as they were published by HORACE GREELEY. But I will say this, that I not only know Gen. McCLELLAN now, but have known him from boyhood. I knew him when a boy of sixteen, and a truer Democrat never lived. [Cheers.] His whole heart was inspired with love for the Democratic party, and a veneration amounting almost to worship for those great democratic principles taught by JEFFERSON and MADISON, and as taught by the immortal JACKSON. But I tell you, knowing this man as I do, I say with a certainty that in passing over at this time, in this great emergency of our country, great and distinguished statesmen, men of high ability, deserving the confidence of the people, and singling out that man, gives the best evidence, not only of his purity and patriotism, not only of his qualities as a warrior, but of his wise sagacity as a patriot statesman. [Loud cheering.]

A Letter from Franklin Pierce.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17, 1864.

MY FRIEND SPOFFORD: I received your note on Saturday evening, but do not see how, consistently with your convenience or my own, we can meet again before you leave for Chicago. Nor, indeed, is there any special occasion for it. You know my views, and I rely upon your friendship. What I wish to have done will be no task. It will be easy to check any word that may by possibility be said about me in connection with the nomination. The New-Hampshire delegation will take no steps from first to last which favor or give sanction to my being a candidate. I wish you, as early as you can, to see them together. At all events, you must understand from what I have more than once said to you, how painful it would be to me to have my wishes in this relation disregarded by my friends in any part of the country.

Whoever may be nominated will, I have no doubt, in obedience to what will be the vote of the convention, declare in the name of the democracy of the United States, that the approaching election shall be a *free* election—an election conducted in obedience to the laws of the land—with no military presence to overawe the unarmed citizen. And that if, in any sovereign State recognizing the authority of the Federal Government, military usurpation shall come to suppress the people in the exercise of their rights under the Constitution and enacted laws, we will meet that military usurpation with all the power we can command.

But if your convention will act cordially and in harmony, there need be no apprehension that bayonets will attempt to control the judgment of the voters.

No audacity in defiance of the Constitution will dare to confront with arms the united Democracy of the Southwestern, Middle, Northwestern and Eastern States. No man, defying the Constitution which he has sworn to uphold and obey, can bring the army to support open rebellion against a fair and free vote. They will hold that we are a free people yet—let us be thankful for that—a free people living under a written Constitution, which binds the highest official not less firmly than the humblest citizen of the Republic. Of this, I think, you may be sure. The critical—the vital thing, will be united action on your part; and that such may be the result is my most earnest wish. Always your friend,

(Signed) FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Music at Central Park.

The following is the programme of music by the Central Park Band, to commence at 4:30 o'clock:

	PART I.	
	Park March.	
1.	Overture to "La Serment"	Auber
2.	Song, "My love is like the Red Red Rose."	
3.	Josephine Galop	C. Wels
	PART II.	
4.	"Sultan Aziz" Grand March	Pacha Gatelly
5.	Overture to "Franz Inges"	Berlioz
6.	Selections from "Italiens in Algeria"	Rossini
7.	Torch Dance No. 2	Meyerbeer
	PART III.	
8.	"Tigers" Quick Step	A. Dodworth
9.	"Ida" Waltzes	B. B. Dodworth
10.	Song, "Star of Love"	Wallace
11.	Berliner Polka	Michaelis
	National Pot-Pourri.	

THE IRON-CLAD TENNESSEE.

Interesting Description of the Vessel—Report Upon her Condition.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP RICHMOND,
INSIDE OF MOBILE BAY, Aug. 13, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to your order of the 6th inst., hereto appended, we have the honor respectfully to report that we have made a strict and careful survey of the iron-clad casemated steamer *Tennessee*, captured from the rebels in the engagement in this bay on the morning of the 5th inst., by the fleet under your command, and submit as follows, viz.:

The hull of the vessel appeared to be exceedingly strongly built in every part, the material being oak and yellow pine, with iron fastenings. Length from stem to stern on deck, 209 feet; greatest breadth of beam on deck, 48 feet; mean average draught of water, about 14 feet. The deck is covered fore and aft with wrought iron plates two inches thick. The sides of the vessel are protected by an overhang, sponsoned, and covered with two layers of two-inch wrought iron. This overhang extends about six feet below the water line. The sides of the vessel below the deck are believed to be eight feet thick, and the distance from the knuckle, or outside of the overhang on deck, to the base of the casement on either side is ten feet. The vessel is provided with a strong beak or prow, which projects about two feet under water, formed by the continuation of sponsoning, and covered with wrought iron plates.

The casemate of the vessel is very strongly built. It is seventy-eight feet eight inches long and twenty-eight feet nine inches wide inside—the sides of the vessel extending ten feet from it on either side at the greatest breadth of beam. The framing consists of heavy yellow pine beams, thirteen inches thick, and placed close together vertically, the inside planking of yellow pine, five and a half inches thick, laid horizontally, and outside of this horizontal planking there is a layer of oak timber four inches thick, bolted on vertically, upon which the iron plating is secured.

The plating or armor of the casemate forward is six inches thick, consisting of three two-inch iron plates of about six inches wide each, and abaft, and on the sides, five inches thick, consisting of two two-inch thick and one one-inch thick iron-plates of the same width. The yellow pine framing of the casemate is planked over inside with two and-a-half inch oak timber laid on diagonally.

The whole of the armor-plating is fastened with through bolts one and one-quarter inches in diameter, with washers and nuts inside. The casemate is covered on top with wrought iron gratings, composed of bars two inches thick and six inches wide, laid flat, and supported on wooden beams twelve inches square, and about five feet distant from each other. Some of these gratings are hinged and fitted to open from the inside.

There are ten guns in the casemate—two in broadside, on either side, three forward and three aft. The forward and other ports, to port and starboard, are placed so as to enable the forward and after pivot guns to be used as broadside guns. The directly forward and after ports are on a line with the keel. The ports are elongated and made just wide enough for the entrance of the muzzles of the guns in training, and only wide enough to allow a moderate elevation and depression of the gun. The wooden backing is cut away on each side of the ports inside of the casemate, to allow the guns to be trained about one point forward and aft. The gun ports are covered with wrought iron sliding plates or shutters, five inches thick; those for the four broadside guns are fitted in slides. The sliding-plates or shutters for the pivot guns are pivoted on the edge, with one bolt, that can be knocked out, detaching the shutter, if necessary, and are worked by a combination of racks and pinions.

The armament of the Tennessee consists of six rifled guns, called by the rebels Brooke's rifles. The two pivot guns are seven and one-eighth inch bore, and the four broadside guns are six inch bore. These guns are reenforced abaft by two wrought iron bands two inches thick respectively. Weight of projectiles, 95 and 110-pound solid shot. The pivot guns are fitted on wooden slides, with a rack let into them. On an arm attached to the carriage there is a pinion for running out the gun, and by raising the arm the rack is thrown out of gear to allow the gun to recoil.

The arrangements for working the battery, and the implements and machinery employed appear to be very good.

The cabin is large and comfortable for an iron-clad vessel. The ward room is situated immediately over the engine and is open to it, and although sufficiently commodious, we are of opinion that it would be impossible for officers or others to preserve their health or to live there comfortably for any length of time in the absence of a berth-deck and more perfect ventilation than is at present provided. The quarters of the crew are excellent and exceedingly comfortable for an iron-clad vessel of her description. The quarters consist of a roomy berth-deck, with rooms fitted up on either sides for the junior officers. The berth-deck communicates with the casemate by means of a large hatch, and is provided with two large ventilators through the deck outside the casemate. While in port and in moderately smooth sea, it is believed that the berth-deck will be found to be sufficiently well ventilated to insure a reasonable degree of comfort to the crew; but when the ventilators are unshipped, it is believed that the one blower now on board (and which is also used for forcing the fires,) is not sufficient to produce a proper circulation of fresh air.

The steering arrangements appear to be very defective, and the accommodations for the pilot and helmsman bad. These defects can, however, be easily remedied and at small cost.

The machinery of the vessel consists of two geared "non-condensing engines," cylinders twenty-four inches diameter and seven feet stroke with poppet-valves arranged as in the usual mode on board of Western river steamers. These engines were taken out of the river steamer called the *Alonzo Child*. They are placed fore and aft in the vessel, geared to an idler-shaft by spur-gearing, with wooden teeth, and from the idler-shaft to the propeller-shaft by level cast-iron gear.

There are four horizontal flue boilers, twenty-four feet long, placed side by side, with one furnace under the whole of them, the products of combustion returning through the flues are delivered into the smoke-pipe. The engine and fire rooms are insufferably hot, and very badly ventilated.

The injuries to the casemate of the *Tennessee* from shot is very considerable. On its after-side nearly all the plating is started, one bolt driven in, several nuts knocked off inside, gun-carriage of the after pivot-gun damaged, and the steering-rod or chain cut near that gun. There are unmistakable marks on the after part of the casemate of not less than nine eleven-inch solid shot having struck within the space of a few square feet, in the immediate vicinity of that port. On the port side of the casemate the armor is also badly damaged. On that side, nearly amidships of the casemate, and between the two broadside guns, a fifteen-inch solid shot knocked a hole through the armor, and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, about three-by-four feet, and projecting inside of the casemate about two feet from the side. This is the only shot that penetrated the wooden backing of the casemate, although there are numerous places on the inside giving evidence of the effect of the shot.

There are visible between forty and fifty indentations and marks of shot on the hull, deck and casemate, varying from very severe to slight—nine of the deepest indentations on the after part of the casemate evidently being eleven-inch shot, and the marks of about thirty of other calibres on different parts of the vessel. There are also a few other marks, being, however, merely scratches or slight indentations of the plating.

The smoke-stack was shot away, although it is not improbable that the heavy ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Hartford* had previously prepared it for its fall. Three of the wrought-iron port shutters or slides were so much damaged by shot as to prevent the firing of the guns.

There are no external visible marks or evidences of the injury inflicted upon the hull of the *Tennessee* by the severe ramming by the *Monongahela*, *Lackawanna* and *Hartford*; but inasmuch as the decks leak badly, and when there is a moderate sea running in the bay, her reported usual leakage of three inches an hour being now increased to five or six inches an hour, it is fairly to be inferred that the increased leakage is caused by the concussion of the vessels.

The *Tennessee* is in a state to do good service now. To restore her to the state of efficiency in which she was when she went into the action with this fleet on the 5th instant, it will be necessary to overhaul much of the iron plating on the port and after sides of the casemate, and replate some of it. The iron gun port sides or shutters, which were damaged, must be either removed or repaired. A new smoke-stack is required, and additional ventilators should be fitted. Blowers are required to produce proper ventilation in the engine-room and on the berth deck.

When these small repairs and additions shall have been made, the iron-clad *Tennessee* will be a most formidable vessel for harbor and river service, and for operating generally in smooth water, both offensively and defensively.

The original of this report is accompanied by sectional views of the *Tennessee*, and a sketch showing the effect of shot on the outside.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Captain.
JAMES ALDEN, Captain.
WM. E. LEROY, Commander.
T. WILLIAMSON, Chief Engineer.

Rear-Admiral D. G. FARRAGUT, Commanding West Gulf Blockading Squadron, United States flagship *Hartford*.

Gen. Smith's Expedition.

ITS WHEREABOUTS AUG 14.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Pioneer.

IN CAMP, NEAR TALLAHATCHIE RIVER,
MISSISSIPPI, Aug. 14, 1864.

Our regiment (the Seventh Minnesota) is now in camp on the south side of the Tallahatchie River, two or three miles from a place called Abbeville, and on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

We got here on Tuesday last, which day we crossed the river under a heavy fire from the rebels, after being in the skirmish line forty-eight hours.

Our camp is on a branch of the Hatchie.

The rebels fought all they knew for every inch of ground we gained. I often think that 7 is a lucky number, as success always attends us.

We lost none but three wounded, slightly, one each in companies A, D and K.

We were not in the battle of the 13th, five miles beyond this place.

Nothing is known of what we are to do yet.

"SEVENTH."

REBEL NEWS.

Destruction of the Weldon Railroad—The Last Battle—Affairs in Georgia—Another Raid.

Richmond and Petersburgh papers of Aug. 29, contain the following interesting details of news:

THE WELDON ROAD.

Correspondence of the Petersburgh Express.

NEAR MALONE CROSSING, PETERSBURGH AND WELDON RAILROAD, Aug. 26, 1864.

The people residing in this locality, have just received an idea of the war, which has most indelibly impressed it upon their minds. Heretofore they have only read the newspaper accounts, and heard the recitals of the wounded and the convalescent, as they would pass back and forth to their homes.

Since the landing of GRANT's army on the south side of James River, our fears have been excited time and again by the thousand and one rumors which would reach us almost every day, but knowing the importance of holding this line of road, we felt secure in the efforts which it was believed would be made by the Confederate authorities to afford it protection. This feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when, on yesterday two weeks ago, we learned that GRANT had suddenly swung around an entire army corps, seized the road, and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD.

A walk to-day from the Fourteen Mile crossing to Reams, a distance of four miles, showed truly a sad scene. On both sides of the track the enemy have swept fences and crops, leaving scarcely a vestige remaining. The crops, consisting chiefly of corn and sorghum, have been fed to men and horses, and the fences piled upon the railroad sills to assist in the burning.

The road is quite effectually destroyed as far as Mrs. FANNIE HATTON's place, a distance of about two and three-quarter miles south of Ream's Station. Above the station I did not extend my walk, and therefore cannot speak from observation; but from all I can learn, the same destruction has taken place at least to Yellow Tavern, making in all about nine miles of the track destroyed. In some places I observed that the sills had not been destroyed; but for the greater portion of the distance, sills have been burnt and the iron heated.

THE BATTLE YESTERDAY.

The battle yesterday opened in this immediate neighborhood, as early as 11 o'clock, and was commanded by that gallant son of South Carolina, Gen. WADE HAMPTON. He had at hand his brave assistants, Gens. BUTLER, ROSSER, BARRINGER, and also CHAMBLISS' Virginia brigade, whose noble leader fell but a few days since on the north of James River, but by whom commanded yesterday I have been unable to learn.

The enemy's cavalry were centred chiefly about Malone's crossing, with a strong force extending out on the county road leading to the Brunswick stage road. This force was encountered a half a mile or more from the railroad, and our cavalry dismounted and ordered to charge.

Like veterans they obeyed the command, and, under the eye of their great leader, rushed forward with an impetuosity that proved irresistible. Upon nearing the railroad, there are no woods to protect an assaulting column, and the approach is up a steep hill. Through this open space, and up this rising ground, our fighting troopers drove the enemy to and beyond the railroad, for a distance of half a mile or more. In the meantime, such of the enemy as had advanced to the south of the crossing, hearing the firing on the right, quickly drew in their lines, and fell back.

The way being now clear south of the crossing, Gen. HAMPTON quickly swung his column of dismounted cavalry around to the right of the railroad, facing in the direction of Petersburgh, and continued to advance, the enemy falling back before him.

From a short distance above the farm formerly owned and occupied by Dr. CRAWFORD, on both sides of the railroad, the enemy had thrown up strong fortifications, built of logs, fence-rails and earth. The fortifications extended on the left as high up as the lower water tank at Ream's, stretching across the road and passing on to the right in front of Oak Grove Church as far east as Emmons' plantation. On their right the enemy's works extended up the side of the country road from LANIER's place to about four hundred yards this side of DUVAL's blacksmith shop, where they abruptly turn to the right and extend in a northerly direction around DUVAL's sugar cane field, until they strike the other line of works away off near EMMONS' place. They were protected on all sides, and, as they thought, both in front and rear.

At a given signal the order to charge was given, and on both sides of the road up came the Confederate troops—the cavalry on the right, and Gen. A. P. HILL's infantry on the left. Both charges were alike successful, but the works on the left being the strongest and most heavily manned, the infantry suffered most. The cavalry never fought better, and many of them leaped the breastworks and shot such of the enemy as remained in the trenches. The cavalry column comprised Georgians, South Carolinians, North Carolinians, and Virginians, all racing to be in first at what they expected would be the death struggle. Strange to say, the casualties here were unprecedentedly small, and I am credibly informed that the Thirteenth Virginia Regiment lost not a man killed, and had but two wounded. Capt. JUNIUS GOODWYN, well known in your city, commanded a squadron of CHAMBLISS' brigade, and was in the thickest of the fight. Fifteen of his men captured fifty-one prisoners.

Gen. HAMPTON occupied a prominent position, overlooking the field, and it was enough for the cavalry to know that the eye of their noble leader was upon them, and that his wise head and skillful hand controlled and directed all their operations. Gen. HAMPTON will prove a most worthy successor to the chivalrous STUART. The men not only have confidence in him, but they love him, and as long as his life is spared to command them, we may safely predict success in future for the cavalry, where it is possible to command success.

Of the subordinate cavalry Generals, it was my fortune to meet only with Gen. BARRINGER, of North Carolina. A more courteous gentlemen—and one who enjoys to a greater extent the esteem and respect of his men—the service cannot boast. Gen. BARRINGER has done much service in the vicinity of Petersburgh, and your people are much indebted to him and his men for their timely aid on the memorable 9th of June, when KAUTZ's raiders actually entered the suburbs, and saw the spires and steeples of Petersburgh.

It is due to our noble sister State—North Carolina—to say that the entire infantry column engaged in the assault on the left of the railroad was composed of her sons. Never did men move forward with a firmer step when ordered to charge, and never did troops fight with more distinguished gallantry. Any one who will visit the battle-field, as I have done, and see the character of the work they had to perform, will concur with me in the opinion that the men who carried them in the face of such a fearful fire, from both infantry and artillery, are worthy of being classed among the bravest. As a Virginian, I am proud to award this humble tribute to the gallantry of the brave North Carolinians who participated in this desperate fight. It is true that they have fought on every battle-field since the war commenced—commencing with Bethel, in June, 1861, and closing at Ream's Station, August, 1864—with as much gallantry and determination as the troops from any other State; but on yesterday, as none but North Carolinians participated in the assault on the left, there can be no dispute as to who did the work. Amid the leaden hail and iron storm they rushed directly on to glory and to victory.

THE TROOPS ENGAGED.

The cavalry engaged on the part of the enemy were commanded by the noted Col. SPEAR, who is believed to have had a brigade. All accounts agree that they were soon routed, and that they moved out of the way as fast as their horses could carry them.

The infantry consisted of the famous Second Corps, (HANCOCK's,) and all prisoners concur in the statement that it numbered between ten and twelve thousand men. They fought more valiantly than the cavalry, but were finally compelled to give way before the impetuous dash of the brave North Carolinians, and although the engagement did not become general until about 3 o'clock, before night the entire corps were utterly routed and flying in wild confusion east of the railroad in the direction of Prince George.

They left all their killed and wounded, over two thousand prisoners, and nine pieces of cannon in our possession.

The enemy's dead lay thickly scattered in all directions Friday morning. Many of them had fallen before the terrible fire of our artillery (PEGRAM's) and we saw several who had been cut in twain. The number of the enemy's horses killed was unusually large, and at the locality where most of the artillery were captured we counted sixty-one of these animals piled up and laying around on about a quarter acre of ground.

HANCOCK's corps, as will be borne in mind, is considered the very best in GRANT's army, and more than one prisoner with whom we conversed, stated that it was regarded as the "Stonewall Jackson" corps of the Army of the Potomac. What an equivocal compliment to that deeply lamented and industrious hero and patriot. It was HANCOCK's corps that made the attack upon JOHNSTON's division at Spottsylvania Court-house, and gained some advantage. It was there, too, that the jubilant INGALLS, LINCOLN's Inspector-General, telegraphed to Washington, "HANCOCK has made a ten-strike to-day. He has used up JOHNSTON, and is now about to pitch into EARLY."

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MOVEMENT.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 29.

The Southern Railroad has become historically famous. Already three or four important battles have been fought upon it, and the same number of victories achieved by our arms, for in every engagement we have been victorious, although we have not yet succeeded in dispossessing the enemy of the position which he occupies on it. This will be done, however, in due time. A considerable step toward it was taken on Thursday by Gen. HILL, who, by a skillful and intrepid movement, threw himself upon the Federal lines at Ream's, and gained a decided victory, compelling the enemy to fall back several miles to his main line of breastworks at the Yellow Tavern, capturing upward of a thousand prisoners, seven stands of colors and nine splendid pieces of artillery, besides numerous other spoils. Gen. HILL now has possession of the enemy's breastworks at Ream's, and will doubtless turn them to excellent account.

We rather think that GRANT will find his brilliant strategic movement upon the Weldon Railroad a source of worse trouble to him than any he has made yet in his long, curious and circuitous march from the Rapidan to this thoroughfare. It has certainly increased the distance between his army and Richmond, and put him no nearer Petersburgh. How, then, he can have improved the prospect of capturing either of these places, as he and the "letter writers" would have the people of the North to believe, is unintelligible to us. It strikes us that he has only placed himself in a position which exposes him to worse blows than he could have received if he had not extended his lines. He has had so far a very rough and discouraging experience of the advantages of his new acquisition. He has lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, on the Weldon Road, since he first commenced operations against it, at least fifteen thousand men, a far heavier loss than any he has sustained at any other point on the south side of the James River. We are, therefore, at a loss to conceive how he or the Northern press can pretend to claim that in occupying this road he is at all nearer the attainment of the end of his labors than he was before. Gen. LEE is no doubt perfectly satisfied with the movement, and will take good care that it shall bring forth its legitimate fruits, as far as his agency is concerned.

Any one to read the Yankee newspapers upon this feat of GRANT's would suppose that he had as good as captured both Petersburgh and Richmond. Editors, and correspondents are in as great a glee as if the rebellion were actually and totally crushed out and not a ghost of a chance for another kick remained to show that it had a particle of life. But this is no new thing with the Northern people. They have a hundred times in the last three years gone into a paroxysm of joy over just such military achievements as this boasted one of GRANT's. They have a hundred times in a similar delirium cried out that the struggle was virtually over and the Union restored. They seem to delight in these extraordinary delusions and to revel in anticipations which they know will never be realized. They learn nothing from experience—they profit nothing from the past. All their existence seems to be centred in the immediate present. They spend not a thought upon the future. They give themselves wholly up to sensational extravagances, inspired by current rumors, telegrams and other exciting causes, however ephemeral.

THE UNION PRISONERS.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 29.

So far two thousand and thirty prisoners, captured in the battle of Thursday, near Ream's Station, have been registered at the Provost-Marshal's office. They were brought in on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. Among them are about eighty non-commissioned officers, including several Adjutants. There were fourteen Captains and some fifty odd Lieutenants.

The following is a list of the principal officers captured:

Lieut.-Col. T. A. WALKER, Acting Adjutant-General.
Maj. JOHN BEATTIE, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York.
Maj. JOHN W. BYRON, Eighty-eighth New York.
Maj. JOHN BYRNE, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York.
Maj. FRANK WILLIAMSON, Fourth New-York Heavy Artillery.

It is a little singular that among so many prisoners more prominent officers were not captured. It is probable that they ran at the first approach of danger, and thus saved their cowardly persons.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF COL. T. A. WALKER.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 29.

Col. T. A. WALKER, HANCOCK's Adjutant-General, who was captured on Tuesday, escaped from the guards on Saturday night, and attempted to reach the Yankee lines. While en route thither he was picked up, and was yesterday returned to his brethern on the island. He is minus hat, minus coat, minus shoes and minus socks. He is naturally a fine looking man, but with so much apparel missing he looks rather curious.

FEW UNION OFFICERS OF PROMINENCE CAPTURED.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 22.

The fact that in the wholesale capture of prisoners near Ream's station on Thursday last but few officers of prominence were taken creates some remark. It is not believed that all the higher grade fellows escaped, and if not they must be among the common herd, incog. It is positively stated by several who saw the prisoners when first taken, that one among them wore a strap with two stars upon his shoulders, which would indicate that a Major or Brigadier-General was captured. Before he was searched he may have removed his badge of rank in order to keep himself unknown. And yet we can see but little to gain by this act. It is also positively stated that one officer surrendered as a Brigadier-General; but where is he? Let them be searched out, and if possible brought to light. HANCOCK's Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. T. A. WALKER, is among the prisoners.

GEORGIA.

ANOTHER RAID ON THE MACON AND ATLANTA RAILROAD.

From the Petersburgh Express, Aug. 29.

By the Macon papers we learn that another raid had been made on the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

On Friday night the Yankees took possession of Jonesboro, routing our troops there, and on Saturday morning they were burning the track north and south of the town. The rumor is that they intend to hold the position at Jonesboro with an infantry force so as to compel HOOD to fall back.

The Yankee force is variously estimated at from twelve hundred to three thousand. At last accounts they had been attacked by JACKSON's cavalry, and the fight was progressing; but no particulars are as yet known.

REPORTED RETREAT OF SHERMAN FROM ATLANTA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 29.

It was reported yesterday that official intelligence had been received that SHERMAN was retreating from Atlanta, and that HOOD was pressing him heavily. We are much disposed to believe this report, though no information on the subject has been given the press. WHEELER and others have been playing such pranks in SHERMAN's rear as must have rendered his position before Atlanta dangerous and extremely uncomfortable.

AFFAIRS IN EAST TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Aug. 29.

The Bristol *Gazette* of the 25th, received yesterday, has important news of affairs in East Tennessee. We copy from its columns the following:

The enemy's cavalry, two hundred and seventy-five strong, dashed into Rogersville on Sunday last, capturing Hon. J. B. HEISKELL, Col. WALKER, Lieut. BLEVINS and the Provost-Marshal, with nineteen privates. After the prisoners were formed in line and placed under guard, three of them were shot down in cold blood by a deserter from our army by the name of SIZEMORE. Mr. ROGAN's son, of Bristol, was severely wounded under the same circumstances.

In the meantime the enemy had shipped artillery from Knoxville to the vicinity of Bull's Gap, whilst a heavy force of cavalry advanced from that direction. On Tuesday they attacked our forces, who fell back before superior numbers to Jonesborough.

This is the movement which that incarnate fiend, BROWNLOW, had in anticipation when he wrote editorially "that certain Eastern Tennessee regiments would soon return to the Department of East Tennessee, when they would exterminate the rebel population."

N. B.—We learn as we go to press that the Yankees have advanced to within a few miles of Kingsport.

In another article, speaking of the condition of affairs, the *Gazette* says:

The intelligence received every few days from East Tennessee represents the condition of our people in that country as becoming more and more distressing.

The Muller Case.

The following correspondence in relation to the MULLER case has passed between Superintendent KENNEDY, of the Metropolitan Police, and Inspector TANNER, of the London force:

EVERETT HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

SIR: Permit me to return my sincere thanks, both to yourself and Mr. Inspector CARPENTER, for the attention, advice and assistance which has been given to me during my visit to New-York to arrest the man MULLER, for the murder of Mr. BRIGGS, in London; and I beg to assure you that I shall ever have a grateful remembrance of your kindness.

Permit me also to thank you for the assistance of Detective Officer TIEMAN, whom you so kindly placed at my disposal. TIEMAN rendered me very valuable assistance; he was very anxious and zealous with the discharge of the duty intrusted to him, and I beg to inclose for him a gratuity of ten pounds (English,) if you will be pleased to allow him to receive it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

RICHARD TANNER,
Inspector of the Detective Police, London.

Mr. KENNEDY, Superintendent Metropolitan Police, New-York.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31.

Mr. Tanner, Inspector of Detective Police, London:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 29th inst., and to assure you that whatever has been done by myself, or any of my officers, in aiding you in the prosecution of your duty, has been as much prompted by a feeling of respect for the department to which you are attached, as to a sense of duty on our part.

The ten sovereigns you have the kindness to offer as a gratuity to Detective TIEMAN, he will be permitted to receive. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

THE PORTEGALLO AND DICTATOR.—The Italian iron-clad frigate *Re Luigi di Portegallo* (American build) and the ocean monitor *Dictator* have recently tested the efficiency of their machinery, which proved entirely successful. The seaworthiness of both was also very satisfactory. The cylinder of the *Dictator* is 100 inches in diameter, with a four-feet stroke of piston. Her machinery is considered very powerful. The *Portegallo* will soon sail for Europe.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '68....C	118	100	N. Y. Cen. R...s30	128¼
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107¾	100	do.........s10	128⅜
4,000	do........	103¼	100	do........s10	128⅜
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C...	110⅝	100	do..........	129
25,000	do..........	110⅝	700	Erie Railway.....	109
15,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10	112	200	do.........b3	109¼
16,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	93⅞	100	Hud. Riv. R.. b10	127⅜
100,000	do	93¾	400	do........b15	127¼
4,000	N. Y. State 6s '68.	110	300	do..........	127
2,000	Ill. Co. Bs.,'79..	102	400	do, ...	126¾
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	67	200	Reading R.........	134
1,000	do............	66⅞	2400	do..........	133⅝
29,000	Mo. 6s, issued to		200	do.........s30	133½
	Pac. R........	72	400	Mich. Cen. R.....	134⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. C....	47¾	100	do..........	134⅝
10,000	do..........	47⅝	500	M. S. & N. I.......	84⅝
20,000	do..........	47½	400	do..........	84⅝
12,000	N. Y. Cen 6s...	117	200	do	84½
2,000	Mich.Cen.8's C.		200	do.........b30	85¼
	1 M. Sink. F. Bs.	134	200	Ill. Cen. Full S....	128⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs..	132	500	Ill. Cen. Scrip....	128⅜
1,000	Alton & T.H.In.	82	500	do.........b10	128⅝
2,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	100	100	do.........s10	128⅜
3,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	114½	100	do.........s15	128
10,000	Miss.& Mo. L.G.	60	2800	Cleve. & Pitts...	111
17,500	At.& G. W. 1st M		100	do.........s15	111
	Ohio Div......	105	500	do..........	111¼
5	B'k of Commerce..	107	250	Chic. & N. W......	54
$10,000	Am. Gold......	254	1000	do.........b10	54
10,000	do..........	254⅛	300	do..........	53¾
200	Canton Co.........	34	50	do..........	53⅞
100	Cum. Coal Pr.....	60	100	C. & N. W. Prf....	85¾
100	do..........	60¾	100	Cle. & Tol. R.....	125
100	do.........s10	60⅝	100	do..........	125¼
800	do..........	60¾	100	Chic. & R.I. R. s15	109¾
500	do..........	61	650	do..........	109¾
200	do.........b15	61	200	do..........	109½
500	do.........b10	61	100	Ch., B. & Quin....	127
100	Wyoming V.C.Co.	52	225	Mil. & Pr.du C....	62
100	Canada Cop.......	3	300	P., F. W. & C....	110¾
25	Greg. Gold	28	100	do..........	110⅝
40	Ash. Coal Co......	40	100	Alt. & Terre H....	55
550	Quick. M. Co.....	82¼	100	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr..	65
200	do.........b10	82¼	10	H. & St. J. R. Prf.	54
100	Chi. & Mil. R.....	85¼	100	Del., Lack. & West.	265

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81 R.	107	1000	Quicks. M. Co. s30	81¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	107¾	1000	do..........	82
15,000	U.S 6s, 5-20s C..	110⅝	100	Atlantic M.S.Co...	187
1,000	do..........	110½	100	Erie Railway..b10	109
5,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10		100	do..........	108⅝
	Oct & Apl....	112	300	Hud. Riv. R,......	126
60,000	do..........	111¾	100	do.........s10	126
20,000	U. S. 6s.1-yr.C..	93½	400	Reading R.........	133
75,000	do..........	93⅝	500	M. S. & N. I. R....	84¾
20,000	do..........	93¾	100	Ill. Central R. Scr.	127⅞
10,000	Ten. St. 6s. '90..	59⅜	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R..	111¼
10,000	do..........	59⅝	100	Chic.&N.W.R..b10	53¾
10,000	O. & M. Cer....	47¼	200	Chi.&N.W.Prf....	85⅜
500	Cumb. Coal Pr.b15	61	50	Chic. & R. I. R.....	109
100	do..........	60⅝	300	P.,Ft. W.& C..b30	110⅜
100	do.........b3	60¾	50	Chi. & Mil. R......	85

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N.		100	Hudson Riv. R...c	126⅛
	Oct. & April.	112¼	100	do.........s10	126⅜
10,000	O. & M. C.......	47⅜	200	do.........s10	126¼
10,000	do.........b5	47⅜	200	do.........c	126⅜
400	Cumberl'd Coal. b3	60¼	200	Cleve. & Pitts.. b3	111
100	do.........s3	60⅝	200	do.........s3	111
800	Quick. M. Co....	82	800	do..........	111¼
200	do..........	82¼	200	do.........c	111¼
100	Mariposa Min...b3	40½	200	do.........b10	111½
200	do..........	40⅝	200	Pitts., Ft, W.&C....	110¼
500	Erie R........	108⅝	100	do..........	110⅜
200	do.........s3	108⅝	100	do.........b10	110⅜
100	do.........c	108⅝	100	do.........c	110⅜
200	do.........b4	108⅝	100	do.........s3	110⅜
200	do.........s3	108⅜	100	Chi.& N.W.Prf.b10	85¾
200	do.........s30	108½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.....	109
200	M. S. & N. I. R. s3	84⅜	400	do.........s3	109
200	Reading R,.....b3	133½	100	do.........b10	109¼
200	do.........b10	133⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Erie Railway....	108⅜	10,000	Ohio & Miss.C..	47¾
200	Hudson Riv. R....	125⅞	200	Atl. M. S. C....	187
100	do..........	126	700	Cum. Coal.......b3	61¾
100	Ill. Cen. R....b3	128	100	do.........b5	61¾
600	Clev. & Pitts....b3	111⅜	200	do..........	61⅝
200	do.........b3	111⅜	200	do.........b5	61⅝
300	do..........	111⅜	100	do..........	61⅞
1000	Chic. & N.W.....s3	53⅝	100	Mar. Min. Co....	40⅝
200	do..........	53⅝	600	Can Cop. Co...b10	3⅜
200	Chi. & R I.....s3	109	300	do..........	3⅜
100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.....	85¾	300	do.........b60	4⅜

Friday, Sept. 2—P. M.

The weekly schedule of the Public Debt of the United States to Tuesday last, Aug. 30, failed to arrive at the Treasury Office in this City today. The total and other particulars, by telegraph to the morning papers, show the following results:

	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.
Gold bearing Debt........	$889,889,492	$887,459,142
Interest Debt in Currency.	469,197,000	452,203,934
Debt free of Interest	519,478,742	519,611,298
Total Debt..........	$1,878,565,234	$1,859,274,374

The progressive increase of the Public Debt, of all descriptions, since the 5th July, when Mr Fessenden took charge of the Treasury, is as follows:

	Principal.	Interest.
July 5..................	$1,792,867,040	$73,425,240
July 12..................	1,795,083,869	73,752,564
July 19..................	1,796,208,966	74,758,047
July 26..................	1,805,523,864	74,650,629
Aug. 2..................	1,837,492,170	76,418,305
Aug. 9..................	1,832,649,838	74,871,069
Aug. 16..................	1,849,714,555	76,068,165
Aug. 23..................	1,859,274,374	76,500,069
Aug. 30..................	1,878,565,234	77,447,122
Increase 56 days......	$85,698,194	$4,021,882
Average daily increase of Principal.........		$1,530,032
Average rate of Interest per annum, 4.17 ℘ cent.		

The recent downward speculation in the Gold Room, on the Chicago Convention, which resulted in disappointment, and was followed by a sharp reaction, caused a number of small failures in the Room, and threw the market for Gold and Exchange into some confusion last night and this forenoon. The price of Gold at the Evening Exchange, on Thursday, went to 253 ℘ cent., and this morning to 254½ ℘ cent. as against 246¼ at the close of 'Change hour on Thursday. There was a subsequent downward turn of 6 ℘ cent. to 248½ ℘ cent., from which there was an upward reaction to 252 ℘ cent. The Gold rates for Exchange on London were 108½@109 ℘ cent., and the Currency rates about as variable as Gold itself, with a fair demand for Saturday's steamers early in the day.

The Brokers of the Stock Exchange are fairly supplied with Money on call loan at 7 ℘ cent. Lenders, who are making time engagements, avail in many instances of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness, one year to run, at 6 ℘ cent., at 93½@94 ℘ cent., rather than take Merchant paper, except at large rates, say from 8@10 ℘ cent. for first-class names. The market absorbs a vast amount of the new Certificates of Indebtedness—which were paid out freely on Quartermaster's requisitions last week—without materially moving the Market price.

The prospect is already very decided for large and numerous bidders next week for the remnant of the 1881 Gold-bearing 6 ℘ cents., advertised by the Secretary of the Treasury. The whole amount to be awarded is about $31,000,000. *The Bonds are all prepared at the Department*, and will be delivered immediately after the awards are made, or by installments up to the 24th September, as the successful bidders, whether large or small, may desire. The semi-official dispatch this morning, gives assurance that there will be no disappointment or inconvenience on this score, so that every one who prefers to do so, can bid direct to the Secretary of the Treasury, by inclosing the preliminary two per cent., and if successful, can pay for and receive the Bonds at the Treasury Office in New-York.

There was a large business in Government Stocks and Treasury paper to-day at firm rates. The Railway Shares were also quite steady in prices, against a pretty strong *Bear* combination to sell them down on the chances of a close Money market week after next, when the Loan of 1881 comes to be paid for. We confess some surprise at the importance which is attempted to be given to this incident in the Government negotiations. The market has for weeks past been taking, without the slightest disturbance among the Money or Stock Brokers, from six to ten millions of new Treasury certificates, and it is to limit the further issue of this paper that the Secretary has concluded to dispose of the remnant of his 1881 Gold-bearing Bonds, divided by weekly installments, if desired, scarcely exceeding ten millions per week. The competition for the Loan will doubtless be out of proportion to the moderate sum total to be awarded, but this will not affect the Money market of this City, to which nearly the whole proceeds must immediately return through the Government disbursements.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made as compared with the same hour yesterday. The Railways leaving off steady:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 6s, 1861......	107¼	107⅛	Mich. Central....	134½	134½
U. S. 5-20's........	110	110½	Mich. Southern..	84⅞	84⅞
N. Y. Central......	128⅜	128	Illinois Cen......	127⅜	127⅜
Erie..............	108⅝	108⅝	Pittsburgh.......	110⅝	111⅛
Erie Preferred.....	108⅝	108⅝	Fort Wayne.......	110⅛	110⅜
Hudson............	126⅝	126	Rock Island......	109	109
Canton............	33⅞	34	Reading..........	133⅜	133⅜
Treas. Cer., new	93⅛	93⅝	Quicksilver......	81⅞	82
Toledo............	123⅛	123⅛	Cum'land Coal....	59⅜	61⅜
Northwest.........	53⅛	53⅜	Mariposa.........	40	40⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	47⅛	47⅛	N. West Pref.....	85⅛	85⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York..........	120	American Exc'nge..	116
Manhattan.........	136	Pacific...........	145
Mechanics'........	112	Bank of the Republic.	100
America...........	130	Bank of N. Amer...	104
State of New-York..	115	Import. & Traders'.	100
Commerce..........	107	Park..............	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s........	117	Del. L. & W. 1sts.....	115
N. Y. Cen. Real Est....	115	Del. L. & W. 2ds......	120
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	130	Tol. & Wab. 1sts......	101
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72.	130	Gal. & Chi. 2ds.......	110
Mich. C. new 1sts.....	134	Chi. & R I. 1sts......	110
N. Ind. Goshen L......	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.....	114
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	114	N. J. Cen. 1sts.......	110
Pacific R. guar.......	55	N. J. Cen. 2ds........	117
Ill. Central..........	132	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	123
Al. & T. H. 2d In.....	83½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	111
Chi. & N. W. S. F.....	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G......	60
Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	103	Chi. & Alt. R.........	108
Chi. & N. W. 1st Mo...	99	Atlantic & G. W.......	104⅝
L. & W. Bds...........	112		

The following Circular has been issued from the Treasury Department, increasing the Commissions on the Popular 7-30 and 10-40 Loans to Agents and Sub-Agents *one-half of one per cent.*

Treasury Department,
Washington, August 31, 1864.

The following commissions will hereafter be allowed on all subscriptions and deposits obtained, from and after this date, for Three Years Seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes, and for bonds known as the Ten-forty Bonds.

On any aggregate of deposits, exclusive of accrued interest, for either of said securities of not less than $25,000 and not amounting to $250,000, one-quarter of 1 ℘ cent.

On any aggregate of $250,000 or upwards, and less than $1,000,000, three-eighths of 1 ℘ cent.

On $1,000,000 and upwards, one-half of one per cent.

Any person is authorized to act as agent for obtaining subscriptions, but no Notes or Bonds will be issued except upon the certificates, in the form heretofore prescribed, of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, Designated Depositories, or the proper officers of a National Deposit Bank, that the moneys have been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. All deposits made by sub-agents must be in the name of the principal to entitle the sums so deposited to be included in one account.

All accounts for commissions must be receipted, and be accompanied by the proper certificates, and when settled will be paid by check of the Treasurer of the United States.

A deposit on which a commission has once been allowed and paid by the Department, must not be included in any subsequent account as a part of a larger deposit claiming a larger commission.

The Treasurer, Assistant Treasurers and Depositories are authorized to receive deposits and allow and pay one-half of the above rates. A schedule of such payments, showing the date and amount of each payment, the number of the certificate and the amount of principal upon which payment was made, must be transmitted weekly to this Department.]

Two commissions will not be allowed on any deposit, nor will national deposit banks be allowed commissions on any deposit made with them as depositories by parties acting as agents.

Commissions may be allowed at their discretion by banks or other agents obtaining subscriptions, to subscribers, not exceeding one-half their own commissions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,526,423 65; including for Customs, $145,000; Payments, $3,238,425 44; balance, $19,023,875 14.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FISCAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

On the 9th instant the Secretary of the Treasury will open bids for THIRTY-ONE MILLIONS OF UNITED STATES SIXES OF 1881—being the unawarded balance of the Seventy-five Millions Loan.

This Bank will take orders for this Loan, and will include in its own bid the orders of other parties. All orders so entered must be accompanied by a prepayment of five per cent. The balance must be paid on notice of award.

The Bonds will carry interest from the day of payment.

Mr. J. Thompson will represent this Bank in Washington at the opening of the bids.

S. C. THOMPSON, President.

James Cuthbey, Cashier.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds.* Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

☞ GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
Joseph U. Orvis, President. John T. Hill, Cashier.
THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 363 BROADWAY.
New-York, 1864.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, this Bank will receive proposals for the Loan of 1881 to the amount of Thirty-one Millions of Dollars.

The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th June, 1881.

Two per cent. to be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription, if accepted.

All offers to be made on or before Thursday, the 8th September, as the bids will be opened Sept. 9.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,
FISCAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
will receive proposals for the
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881,
interest in coin, bids to be opened on the 9th inst. A deposit required of 2 per cent.

These bonds will be delivered without delay.

TEN-FORTY FIVE PER CENT. BONDS, interest and principal payable in coin.

SEVEN AND THREE-TEN TREASURY NOTES, payable three years from Aug. 15, interest semi-annually. Holders at maturity have option of payment or conversion into 5-20 6 per cent. bonds.

Commission of ¼ per cent. allowed all buyers of 10-40 bonds and 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.

D. L. ROSS, President.

John H. Stout, Cashier.

HOWES & MACY,
(Late Officers of the Park Bank,)
BANKERS,
30 WALL STREET,
in Rooms lately occupied by J. J. Cisco, Esq., U. S. Aſsiſtant Treasurer.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS; which may be drawn without previous notice, as with the City Banks.

Orders for the purchaſe or ſale of United States and other Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, Gold, Silver, and all kinds of Stocks, executed for the uſual commiſſion.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Notes, Checks, Bills of Exchange, &c., &c., on all acceſſible points of the United States and Canada. Checks for the proceeds will be sent to the owner's place of buſineſs without delay.

☞ FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
New-York, Sept. 2, 1864.

This bank proposes to bid for the new loan of thirty-one millions of U. S. 6s of 1881.

The proposals will be opened on the 9th inst., and all bids must be handed in by 12 o'clock on Thursday, 8th inst. Parties desiring, can come in under the bid made by this bank, or make their own bid through us. Two per cent. of the amount bid for must be deposited with us.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
SPECIAL SESSION..Friday, Sept. 2, 1864., 12 o'clock M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call:

New-York, August 31, 1864.

D. T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

Sir: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session, in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on Friday, the second proximo, at twelve o'clock, M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

MORGAN JONES, Alderman Second District.
JOHN FOX, Alderman First District.
BERNARD KELLY, Alderman Twelfth District.
PETER McKNIGHT, Alderman Eighth District.
G. A. JEREMIAH, Alderman Tenth District.
JOHN HARDY, Alderman Eleventh District.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, Alderman Seventh District.
JOHN T. HENRY, Alderman Third District.
JACOB M. LONG, Alderman Seventeenth District.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Jones, Chipp, McKnight, Jeremiah, Kelly, Long—8.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President declared that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READY MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
LETTERS
OF
MAJ. JACK DOWNING,
OF THE
DOWNINGVILLE MILITIA,
ON THE WAR.

In one vol., 12mo., 254 pages, with Portrait and seven humorous illustrations. Price, cloth, $1 25; paper, $1.

BROMLEY & CO., Publishers, New-York.

J. F. FEEKS,
No. 26 Ann-st., New-York.

HARDY FLOWERING BULBS,
FOR FALL OF 1864.

My ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL CATALOGUE of Hardy Dutch and other Flowering Bulbs, and GUIDE TO THE FLOWER GARDEN, is now ready to send out. It consists of full and plain descriptions of the best HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUSES, SNOW DROPS, CROWN IMPERIALS, ANEMONES, LILIES, &c., &c., with ample directions for planting and culture. My Catalogue this season is beautifully illustrated, containing among other illustrations two full-page engravings, and one beautifully colored plate of the JAPAN LILY.

It is sent free of postage to all who apply inclosing ten cents. Catalogues always sent to my customers of the previous year free, as soon as issued, without being ordered.

My importations from Holland the present year have never been equaled for extent, variety and excellence.

Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY COUNTY, FOR several new and rapidly selling works, including "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their Relations to the United States and Russia," by Rev. C. B. Boynton, D. D., of Cincinnati. A masterly exposition of the treacherous designs of France and England upon this country, and of what we have to expect from these two powers in the future. Every true American will want to read the book, and agents cannot fail to do well with it. Agents now at work are getting from five to twenty subscribers per day. Sample copies sent free on receipt of price, $3 50. C. V. VENT & CO., Publishers, No. 38 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, and No. 112 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

A BUSINESS HANDWRITING, BOOK-keeping (double entry,) commercial arithmetic, &c., taught, $10 per quarter; ten writing lessons, $3; navigation, geometry, algebra, Greek and Latin. PAINE'S, No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; New-York College, No. 62 Bowery; no vacation.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

DENTISTRY.

DR. COLTON.

Dr. Colton has returned from his Summer vacation, and will administer the gas in person. It never fails! Office No. 22 Bond-st.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Whitehead, on SABBATH, 4th inst., at the corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. Communion at 3½ P. M.; Seamen's Concert of Prayer at 7½ P. M. Preaching corner of Gouverneur and Madison sts., by Rev. F. Jackson, at 10½ A. M.; also at the Mission, corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M.

TO YOUNG MEN.—THE REGULAR EVENING services in Prof. Mattison's Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will be resumed on SUNDAY. Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Evening text—Jer. xxiii., 10. Apprentices, clerks and young men generally especially invited. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 28th-st.—There will be divine service, sermon and the holy communion, at 10½ o'clock, on SUNDAY, the 4th of September, and in the evening, of the same day divine service at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach on both occasions.

SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—REV. S. B. HALLIDAY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Regular services. Preaching on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 and 2. Young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M. Lecture Tuesday evening. Prayer meeting Friday evening.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. Jno. K. Wardle, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Interesting services at 2½ o'clock P. M., in connection with the Sunday School. Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will resume his pulpit labors on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Immediately after the morning's service the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. Conference and prayer meeting every Tuesday and Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., will reopen on SUNDAY, 4th inst., for divine service. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Hammond. Preaching at 3 P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

FLEET-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—This church having been put in complete repair, will be re-opened for divine service on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., near Elm, will be reopened TO-MORROW. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock evening, by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. All seats free. Rev. R. G. Dickson, Pastor. This Church is open all Summer. All are welcome, rich and poor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., will supply the pulpit through the Summer, in the absence of the Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY—5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—Hours of SUNDAY services will be hereafter 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS WILL PREACH in the First Free Baptist Church, 28th-st., west of Broadway, on SUNDAY, the 4th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion at close of morning service.

REV. WILLIAM FREELAND, LL. D., will preach in Associated Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY the 4th inst., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY Rev. E. Benjamin will preach at the 7½ A. M. service, and the Rector at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-ST., between Grand and Broome sts.—The pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, having returned from his Summer vacation, will preach on SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place. Rev. Samuel Maxwell, Jr., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Akron, Ohio, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. The public are cordially invited to attend. During September there will be no evening service.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—This church will be reopened for Divine service on SUNDAY. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Chauncey D. Murray, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Rev. Cornelius R. Duffie, Rector, will be reopened SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This congregation will meet for Divine Worship in the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. S. C. Keeler, and in the evening by Rev. G. W. Woodruff. Seats free. Strangers invited. Communion after morning service.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. The hours of Sunday services hereafter will be 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., will preach to-morrow.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder W. S. Campbell, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Curse, and its Remedy.* At 3 P. M.—*The Positive Character of Prophecy.* All are cordially invited to attend.

THE FOURTEENTH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 2d-av., will be reopened for public services on SUNDAY, 4th instant, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. H. S. Carpenter, Pastor, will be reopened for divine service Sept. 11—one week from Sunday.

THE SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. McElroy's,) will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Princeton, will preach at 10½ A. M., and 4 P. M.

CHRIST IS COMING!—HIS SPECIAL MESsenger will preach on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Subject—*The Signs of the Speedy and Glorious Appearing of our Lord.* Seats free.

THE LECTURE-ROOM OF CLINTON Hall will be opened, if the Lord will, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., for the preaching of the Word of God, by James Inglis. Seats free.

THE REV. SAMUEL W. BELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach (D. V.) in the Presbyterian Church, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—REV. E. LIVINGston Wells, of Louisville, Ky., will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING. Service commences at 10½ o'clock.

MADISON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 28th-st. Public worship will be resumed on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ A. M. and at 4 P. M. Dr. Krebs, the Pastor, is expected to preach.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Thompson's).—Public services will be resumed SABBATH, Sept. 4, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. D. C. Eddy, D. D., of Philadelphia, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY, Sept. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P.M.

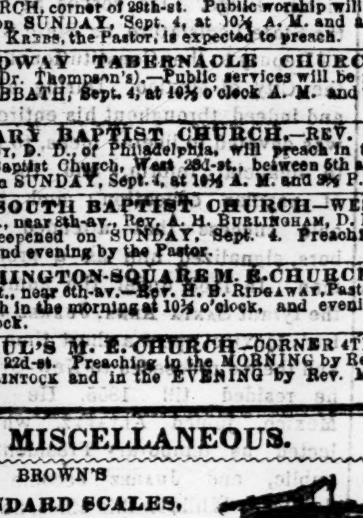
THE SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—WEST 25th-st., near 8th-av., Rev. A. H. Burlingham, D. D., will be reopened on SUNDAY, Sept. 4. Preaching morning and evening by the Pastor.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. H. B. Rideaway, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 4TH-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McClintock and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. Othman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S
STANDARD SCALES,
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
WARRANTED ACCURATE AND DURABLE.
Call or send for Circular.
Salesrooms No. 2 Barclay-st., Opposite Astor House.



MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED
AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County........	$300
For three years—Government....	300
Total..........	$600
For two years—County..........	$200
For two years—Government......	200
Total..........	$400
For one year—County...........	$170
For one year—Government.......	200
Total..........	$370

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money........	$20
For one year..........	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES,
TO BOT
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years........	$300
County—For two years..........	200
County—For one year...........	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money........	$35
For one year..........	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated New-York, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY
FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid..............	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist..........	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty..............	$170
And the hand money..........	100
Total..............	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

New-York, Aug. 12, 1864.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.

Navy Agent's Office, New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:

For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Blackheath coal.

For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broadtop coal.

For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.

For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.

For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.

All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864.

JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.

Insures against Draft for one hundred and fifty dollars, in all loyal States.

Premiums not paid until after Draft and Substitutes furnished.

This office affords all parties liable to Draft exemption for one hundred and fifty dollars premium.

Agents wanted in each county. A commission of ten per cent. allowed.

P. S.—Send for circulars giving full particulars.

ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1864.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR COLORED TROOPS.—Candidates must be graduates of some regular Medical College, and must be examined by a Board of Medical Officers to be convened by the Surgeon-General. The board will determine whether the candidate will be appointed Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, according to merit. Applications accompanied by one or more testimonials from respectable persons, as to moral character, &c., should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington, D. C., or to the Assistant Surgeon-General U. S. A., Louisville, Ky. Boards are now in session at Boston, New-York, Washington, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New-Orleans.

ALSO WANTED—Hospital Stewards for Colored Regiments. Candidates must possess a fair English education, and be familiar with the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Application must be made as in the case of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons. Compensation from $23 to $33 per month, with clothing, rations, fuel and quarters.

JOSEPH K. BARNES,
Acting Surgeon-General.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Quartermaster's Office,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

Forage Department, No. 66 Cedar-st.,
New-York City.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

MILITARY.—A RELIABLE PARTY HAS A number of substitutes already accepted for one and three years. For particulars, inquire of WESTBROOK & OSBORNE, Counsellors-at-law, No. 195 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, rail road cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.
THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as teacher in the rudimental English branches; also of drawing and painting, in City or country; best of references given; a desirable situation more of an object than amount of compensation. Address, giving particulars, TEACHER, Box No. 3,651 N. Y. Post-office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City references. Call for two days, at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as laundress or cook; no objection to go in the country; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 138 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR AN AMERICAN girl, eleven years of age, where she can attend school and make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 185 East 21st-st.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING BY A respectable woman, at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A SITUATION to take the management of a farm; understands breeding and raising stock, draining, &c., and rotation of crops; wife can take charge of dairy if required. Address FARM MANAGER, North Branch Post-office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUATION in any capacity; such as a man of good education, good health and good reference, would be likely to fill with the loss of his left arm, which happened in the war. Address A. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATION OR PARTNERSHIP.—An experienced book-keeper wants a situation. If mutually deemed desirable, could invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in the purchase of an interest in business. Address W. Y. M., *Times* Office, with real name, till Tuesday morning.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, just disengaged, by a single young man, who understands his business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; has first-class reference. Address P. P., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom, and would help in a garden; City or country. Address F. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in a store; has good City reference; would go as porter; can take care of horses and deliver goods. Address F. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German, as coachman; will make himself generally useful; can come well recommended. Address T. L., for two days, No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man; the best of references given. Can be seen at No. 47 East 15th-st., for 2 days; private stable.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.—A GRADUATE OF Lewis Normal Institute for Physical Education, wishes a situation to teach the system. References satisfactory. Address with, and for particulars,
Mr. P. FRISBEE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND COACHMAN, on a small place, a short distance in the country, Protestant; one who is honest, industrious and energetic will hear of a place with permanent work; best of references required. Address F. K. D., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with good references, may find a pleasant situation as cook; English or American preferred. Address Box No. 218, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

WANTED.—FOURDRINIER MACHINE TENDER wanted at JESSUP & MOORE'S paper mills, near Wilmington, Del. Apply, by mail, to H. N. MOSELEY, Wilmington, Del.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, AN EXperienced clerk, who writes a first-rate hand; no others need apply; also, an errand boy. Address C., Box No. 160 *Times* Office, with specimens of writing.

WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC COMMISSION house, a young man about 17 years old, to learn the business. Must write a good hand and be quick at figures. Address, in handwriting of applicant, with references. Box No. 5,071 Post-office.

WANTED—WOOL SORTERS AND SPINNER, at Catskill Woolen Mill, Leeds, N. Y. Apply at mill or to SAMUEL HANNA, No. 143 Chambers-st., N.Y.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, WITH best of City references. None others need apply to S. H. ROBBINS, No. 64 William-st., corner Pine.

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BOARD AND FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.—A physician resuming practice in this City desires a suite of apartments, with board, for himself and wife for one or two years; one apartment, on first or second floor, must be suitable for library and receptions; location between 14th and 50th sts., 4th and 6th avs; a private and religious family preferred; references exchanged. Address HOSPITAL, care of Wm. Neergard, apothecary, No. 1,183 Broadway.

BOARDING.—AN ELDERLY LADY WOULD like to board some family who desire to occupy their own house. For a widower with children, or others wishing to retain the quiet and comfort of their own home, a rare opportunity is afforded. The very best of references desired and given. Address A. R. S., Box 152 *Times* Office.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

HOUSES WANTED.

Owners wishing to sell or rent their houses this Fall will please send description.

D. M. SEAMAN,
No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FOR A year, or from Oct. 1 to April 1, 1865. It must be eligibly situated; applicant a good and careful tenant; $250 per month is offered; not too high up town—not west of 6th or east of 4th av.; parties of the first respectability. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

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FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN THE eligible house, No. 1,187 Broadway, two doors below St. James' Hotel. References given and required.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH OR without breakfast and tea, where the refinements and privileges of home may be obtained. Address, with full particulars, HUDSON, Station D.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, 1864.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The country will this morning hail with rejoicing, the glad news of the final fall of Atlanta, which is conveyed us in a very brief but official bulletin from the War Department. A telegram from Gen. Slocum, of the Twentieth Army Corps, is dated in Atlanta. Another dispatch announces that a great battle was fought on the Macon Railroad, that Hood's army was cut in two, with heavy loss, and the rebel Gen. Hardee killed. Gen. Sherman's advance entered the city yesterday morning, and it was expected that his whole army would enter during the day.

For the past three or four days numerous reports have been received of Wheeler's operations on the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga, but he has finally been forced off of that line without committing any damage. Gen. Rousseau, with a strong force from Nashville, yesterday fought him and drove him in a southwesterly direction, and he now appears to be making for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, only a branch of Sherman's communications. He can't do much damage there.

The official dispatch of Admiral Farragut to Secretary Stanton, giving the particulars of the capitulation of Fort Morgan on the 23d ult., exhibits in a striking light both the gallantry of our brave sailors and soldiers, and the perfidy of the rebel Commander of the fort. Contrary to established military usage, the rebel Gen. Page threw away his sword, and caused the complete destruction of the guns and ammunition in the fort; and there is every reason to believe, adds the Admiral, that this was done after the white flag had been raised. The terms of capitulation were the same as in the case of Fort Gaines. The conduct of Gen. Page contrasts most unfavorably with that of Col. Anderson, the Commander of Fort Gaines, who scrupulously preserved everything from the moment he raised the white flag.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, at Halifax, of the *Hecla*, from Liverpool, and of the *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, at Cape Race, we have five days' later intelligence from Europe. The Commissioners of Custom in London have issued instructions against allowing national or rebel vessels from entering British ports to be dismantled or sold. The frigate *Niagara* was in the Tagus, watching the movements of the steamer *Georgia*. Order had been restored in Belfast, where there had been no rioting since the 19th ult. The King of Spain had left France for Madrid. A prospective marriage is announced between Prince Humbert, of Italy, and the Princess Anna Murat—a union which, it is expected, will strengthen the bonds between France and Italy. The Russian army is to be reduced. The Austrians and Prussians have decided to occupy the Duchy of Holstein.

The Boston *Advertiser* says we are informed on good authority that there is no doubt but that a sufficient number of naval enlistments claimed by that State will be allowed, to fill the quota, and that Massachusetts is accordingly out of the draft. The commission appointed to decide on these enlistments has not yet finished the work, on account of the immense labor which is involved, so that the figures cannot at present be arrived at and will not probably be announced before the first of next week.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. John McNeil, says the Louisville *Democrat*, reached Rolla, to take command of the District of Southwest Missouri, Saturday evening, and was honored with a popular and most enthusiastic reception. At his hotel a large crowd instantly gathered, with music and cheers, and won the General to attempt a speech. His remarks elicited the most animated applause, as indicating his determination to deal with rebels and rebel sympathizers on radical principles. At night the town was illuminated, with many lights in the dwellings (of the Radicals,) and bonfires on the streets. While the earnest loyalists were thus testifying their joy, a clique of "Conservative chaps" were in obsequious and assiduous attendance upon the General, probably hoping to take charge of him. They will find themselves signally disappointed.

There was considerable fluctuations in the Gold Room yesterday; highest sales 254½; lowest 248½; closing 252 per cent. Railway Stocks steady; Governments firm; Money 7 per cent. to the Brokers on call; 8@10 per cent. on first-class paper.

Flour advanced one hundred dollars a barrel on its former price, pork to six and beef to eight dollars per pound, in Richmond, on the receipt of the news that the line of the Weldon Railroad had been taken possession of by Grant. This fact attests the importance of the road to the supply of Richmond.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, one of the most spirited papers in the West, has passed into the hands of Col. R. W. Holloway & Co.

The Auburn *Union* states that Secretary Seward was serenaded at his residence, on South-street, on Wednesday night, by a fine quartette club, the members of which afterward partook of the hospitalities tendered by Mr. Seward.

The rise in Gold yesterday stimulated the demand for produce and merchandise. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were generally much dearer, though closing very irregularly. Whisky was dull and heavy. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Organize! Organize!

A political campaign is before us of more terrible moment than any military campaign. One of the latter might fail and be retrieved by another. But if this political campaign fails, it is irretrievable. There will be no subsequent opportunity to undo its effects. It would settle the war decisively, fatally, forever.

It is not too much to say that it would be a less calamity to the country that Robert E. Lee should enter Washington as a rebel Commander, than George B. McClellan as a Copperhead President. Lee would not remain there four days before he would have to flee from the gathering hosts of the North. McClellan, once there, would be secure for four years; no power on earth could expel him. Lee's coming would goad the National feeling to a wrath that would be resistless. McClellan's going would palsy every arm, and bow the nation to the rebellion. Lee's hostilities on any field we can confront, and eventually master. McClellan's "cessation of hostilities," which his platform declares for, is helplessness, submission, ruin.

We say then that every loyal man of the North has now a heavier responsibility upon him than any soldier in the field. It is a time when more is at stake in ballots than in bullets. We are on the strain for the tidings of some new movement of Grant, or Sherman, or Farragut. There are other movements which far more concern us. We need borrow no trouble that our soldiers will not overpower enemies *in* the war. Our business is to attend to our own part—to overpower enemies *to* the war. All that the soldiers have done, or can do, is of no account if we neglect our duty. If the enemies of the war are to come into power, it is useless for our soldiers to shed another drop of blood. Nay, we ask a crime of them, if we expect it. There can be no greater crime than bloodshed without an object. Hitherto the war has had an object. It has been prosecuted to save the republic from disruption, and to maintain that constitutional authority without which anarchy is sure to come. The rebellion claims to "be let alone." It is precisely because we cannot let it alone without ruin that war has been made against it. The only possible way of letting it alone is by the very "cessation of hostilities" demanded in the Chicago platform. If we are to give the representative of that platform the executive control of the nation, the object of the war sinks dead into the earth with our dead soldiers. If we are thus to make the war objectless by our default, our anxiety for favorable news of its progress is unspeakably shameless and wicked. Not another trigger should be pulled.

Loyal men have no such thought. On the contrary, they find greater reason than ever to hold fast to the war to its legitimate end. They see that its object is near consummation. The rebellion which it aims to prostrate, though yet defiant, is plainly staggering. The rebel armies are being decimated, with no possibility of reënforcement. The rebel communications are being broken up, with no possibility of replacement. The war policy never was so strongly sustained by the military situation and prospects as now. Everything betokens it to be on the eve of a splendid fruition. Loyal men exult in this, and with reason. But all this success and promise binds them to yet greater fidelity at home. To be derelict when thus encouraged, would be a peculiar sin.

Let it not be imagined that this election is to be carried by the sheer merits of our cause. It would be the greatest of delusions. We might as well expect that the merits of the cause will give our soldiers victory, without organization or effort. Political campaigning has its laws of operation and its conditions of success, which can no more be safely disregarded than the laws and conditions of military campaigning. The party that does not organize and methodically exert itself, whether it be on the right side or the wrong side, though its original numbers be ever so large, is a doomed party. It is notorious that the Copperheads are preparing for the most thorough efficiency. They are strictly marking out their lines, are rigorously enforcing their discipline, are leaving nothing undone to infuse ardor and enthusiasm. They are getting all their batteries of calumny and falsehood in position. They are devising every possible stratagem, and torturing their brains for every imaginable expedient of mischief. We do not believe that the rebel leaders themselves have brought, or can bring, more science or more energy of a military kind against the Union armies in the South, than the Copperhead leaders will bring, in a political line, against the Union party in the North.

Again, the very merits of our cause give our opponents the advantage with no small number of people. These merits, by the very fact that they are themselves so exalted, appeal only to the very highest class of motives—to humanity, patriotism, love of justice, respect for law, reverence for constitutional authority, devotion to the flag, a genuine and complete public spirit. But they are calculated in just the same degree to provoke against themselves every selfish and sordid propensity, every narrow and base prejudice, every malignant and factious impulse. We may rely upon it that these base elements will be stirred up to the utmost by our opponents, and that once in full play they will have tremendous power.

Union men, if they would avert defeat, must prepare for the contest forthwith, and thoroughly. In every State and city, and town, and school district of the North, they should organize, and carry on the struggle with unflagging energy until the sun goes down on the day of election. Documents should be distributed, speeches should be delivered, private appeals should be made. Every method of diffusing information, of purging away deception, of fixing sound principles, of inspiring generous sentiments, should be plied untiringly. Shame, eternal shame upon us, if we are backward in this work! Shall our soldiers devote themselves to the cause year after year, giving up their precious homes, exposing themselves to the malaria of Southern swamps, subjecting themselves to all hardships in the camp and on the march, periling limb and life in the dread blaze of battle, and what is worse than all, putting themselves in jeopardy of all the indescribable horrors of captivity under the rebel chiefs, who delight in cruelty like the fiends of hell—shall our soldiers cheerfully take these sacrifices and these risks, year after year, for the saving of the nation, and we grudge two brief months of faithful effort here at home to secure what they are winning? The test is on us. The crisis summons. To your tents, O Israel!

The New and Great Victory.

The great rebel stronghold of the Southwest—the position at which the powerful and ever-victorious army of Gen. Sherman has been aiming for four months—has fallen, and *Atlanta* is ours. Our forces entered it at noon yesterday.

This is a victory so great in itself, of such wide scope, such far-reaching result, such indisputable importance, that the country will receive the news of it with unbounded exultation. We have shown again and again the immense military value of Atlanta, and all that we have ever claimed on this point has been conceded by the South. The rebel military force in the Southwest can now find no point in all their territory of anything like its strength or value, and their army must soon break up into small and predatory hordes, which also will in due time be exterminated.

This great news comes to us while yet the country is all aglow about the naval triumph of the glorious old sailor, Farragut—while yet we are contemplating Grant's vital victory upon the Weldon road. We have had triumphs all around of late—triumphs equal to any ever won by mortal arms or human valor. What an infamy it is that at such an hour croakers should be croaking, and Copperheads hissing, and men actually contemplating a disgraceful surrender to this thrice-accursed rebellion.

Mexico—Its Fallen but Still Honored President.

If it be true that the Republican President of Mexico has arrived at New-Orleans, and is about to make a visit to the United States, we feel confident that he will receive a welcome from our people such as has been accorded to but few of the champions of liberty. Juarez was the regular, legitimate and constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, and for two years he has struggled bravely against the large invading army sent by the French usurper to overthrow the Liberal Government. Finally he was compelled to succumb before superior force; and domestic intrigue, dissension and treason have at last completed the overthrow of his Government. But he has borne himself throughout the great trials that have befallen himself and his country with a calm self-possessedness, with a sublime courage, and with a faithful endurance that have extorted the admiration of the world. No offers or bribes of the usurper could corrupt him—no measures of power could make him yield—no defection on the part of his friends could shake his faith in liberty. His career, both in adversity and prosperity, has been full of honor to himself; and history will bear witness that even his fall was of such a character, and was borne in such a manner, as became greatness.

Benito Juarez was born of humble parents, and of pure aboriginal or Indian stock, in 1807, in the State of Oajaca. While yet young, he achieved distinction in the profession of law, and successively went through the whole range of the judicial organization of his State, from the position of Justice of the Peace to that of presiding Judge. He served as a member of the State Legislature, as State Governor, and as Deputy to the Constitutional Congress in the City of Mexico. During all this time, and indeed throughout his entire career, he was devoted to liberal ideas, to legal reform, to financial reform, and to the spread of popular education; and the remarkable success that attended all his labors, signalized him as a profound statesman. In 1853, under the administration of the tyrant Santa Anna, Juarez was banished from Mexico, spent a short time in Havana, and thence proceeded to New-Orleans, where he resided till 1855. He returned to Mexico, joined Alvarez, who was selected as temporary President of the Republic, and Juarez become Minister of Justice. While in this office, he promulgated the law abolishing the privileges of the clergy and the army, which is known as the *ley Juarez*; and this measure secured him the enmity of the priesthood and the reactionaries. He subsequently served in various important positions in his native State and in the General Government; and in 1858, under Comonfort, he was appointed President of the Supreme Court of Justice. On the withdrawal of President Comonfort from the Government in this year, Juarez became, in virtue of his office, Constitutional President of Mexico. The country was in a state of anarchy and civil war, but Juarez, with great wisdom and discretion, commenced his efforts for its purification, and for the establishment of a free, liberal, constitutional and stable Government; and though thwarted by the priesthood, by the aristocrats, and by the copperheads, he was achieving a very remarkable success, when in 1861 the triple alliance of France, England and Spain was formed to intervene, on various pretexts, in the internal affairs of Mexico. The two latter Powers quickly withdrew from the alliance; but France, with an army of from forty to sixty thousand men, aided by domestic traitors, prosecuted the atrocious work, which, after two years of war, has resulted in the overthrow of the Mexican Republic, and the flight of its President.

The American people will give all honors to Benito Juarez, in this his hour of adversity, if he makes a visit to our country, as we hope he will.

Job's Comforters.

The Southern rebels occasionally differ from the Northern Copperheads on points of military strategy, although on most political doctrines there is a striking unity of opinion. The Copperheads are trying to console themselves and comfort the rebels at this time by asserting that Grant's seizure of the Weldon Road really, after all, amounts to little or nothing; but the rebel Petersburgh *Express*, which probably comprehends the matter as well as they do, puts forth these statements from a rebel correspondent, in its issue of the 29th ult.:

> "Knowing the importance of holding this line of road, we felt secure in the efforts which it was believed would be made by the Confederate authorities to afford it protection. This feeling of security was greatly shaken, however, when on yesterday, two weeks ago, we learned that Grant had suddenly swung round an entire army corps, seized the road and proceeded to fortify. The subsequent unsuccessful efforts of our forces to dislodge the enemy had the effect to still further depress us, and when, during the past five or six days, we learned that the enemy were gradually extending their lines down the road, *hope gave way to a feeling of deep despair. We prepared for the worst*, and many, we regret to say, have realized all and more than they expected."

Lieut.-Gen. Grant's opinion on the question also differs from that of the Copperheads, it would seem; for Gov. Morton, of Indiana, in a speech which he made five days ago, said:—"Gen. Grant has the rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond, and the General has told a United States Senator that he would not let go his hold, *even if New-York, Philadelphia and Washington should be burned.*" It is evident, moreover, that Gen. Lee holds the same opinion on this point as Gen. Grant, for we know from the official dispatch we published on Monday that Lee sacrificed *ten thousand* of his men in killed and wounded, in three desperate but vain efforts to regain possession of this line or position—which, according to Copperhead strategists, is of no value whatever.

Farragut and Granger—The Surrender of Fort Morgan.

It must surely astonish our brave and gallant men of the United Service in front of Mobile, who compelled the unconditional surrender of Fort Morgan, after twenty-four hours' bombardment, on the morning of Tuesday, the 23d of August, to find that they have become proper objects for the pity and "sympathy" of the party which has just nominated Gen. McClellan for President of the United States. As Farragut's and Granger's men sum up that splendid three weeks' achievement in the Bay of Mobile, the destruction of all the available rebel fleet, the evacuation of Fort Powell, the surrender of Fort Gaines, the capture of Fort Morgan, and the submission of several garrisons of rebel troops with all their equipments, munitions and provisions, it will sadly puzzle our gallant boys, and still more—if possible—their noble leaders, to find out why in the name of all that is chivalrous, gallant, loyal, and brave, they are to be treated to the commiseration of a composite crowd of hungry office-seekers and rebel sympathizers assembled in the city of Chicago.

We have the story of Fort Morgan in brief and simple terms from the "old sea-dog" himself, and as we read it, and read the accompanying reports of intelligent correspondents, we feel what a miserable, hollow, wretched business, after all, is this of peace platforms and peace negotiations when brought directly into contrast with the grand and final solution of the vast problem before us, which the loyal forces of the United States are working out for the nation on the battle-field.

It was on the evening of Sunday, the 21st of August, that Gen. Granger notified the Admiral of the fleet that he had his position taken, his guns mounted, his men in battle trim, and all complete for action by the dawn of Monday. The response of Farragut was prompt and to the point. The work was to commence as the General suggested. From the land, we opened on the fort by gray daylight with thirty guns, and sixteen eight and ten-inch mortars. A portion of the fleet was simultaneously brought into action, with eleven and fifteen-inch mortars and rifled thirty-two-pounders. This terrible, concentrated fire soon told upon the fort. A portion of it caught fire early in the day, and the rebels were compelled to flood the magazine with water to prevent an explosion. In this business the energies of the garrison were doubtless entirely monopolized; for Farragut tells us in his report, that "Fort Morgan never fired a gun from the commencement of the bombardment, *and the advanced pickets of our army were actually on the glacis.*" By nightfall the rebel Commander evidently found he had enough of it. He was seen to make an attempt late in the evening to communicate with the fleet—but was prevented from accomplishing his purpose—through his determination, if possible, to avoid communicating with the officers immediately directing the land operations.

A rain of shell and shot during the night of Monday prepared the way for an early offer of capitulation on Tuesday morning. And by midday, the fort, with its garrison, munitions (such of the latter as were not destroyed) and provisions, was formally made over to the representatives of the United States. The rebel rag was lowered, and the flag of Stars and Stripes raised to the breeze high above the ramparts, to the music of the "Star Spangled Banner," and amid the victorious shouts of the gallant captors.

Admiral Farragut complains that the rebel commandant of Fort Morgan, Gen. Page, employed his men during the interval between his hoisting the white flag and the final surrender of the fort, in spiking his guns, destroying ammunition, provisions and gun carriages, while some of his officers had thrown away their swords to prevent their formal surrender. It is stated, however, by one intelligent correspondent that there is provisioning for the fort still saved sufficient to last for six months.

It is a high satisfaction to find that the naval and land forces have coöperated in this work without the slightest approach to jarring, or misunderstanding. How much this has had to do with the complete success of our forces, we need not tell those of our readers who remember the conflict of views and the disjointed action which have marked what were intended for combined naval and military operations in the Red River and elsewhere. The discord on this occasion comes from *without*—from those craven-hearted partisans among ourselves, who are calling for a base surrender of the national honor, while our gallant leaders in the field are compelling the surrender of the rebel strongholds.

Prospects of the "Ultimate Convention."

The Chicago platform proposes an "*immediate* cessation of hostilities," and an "*ultimate* convention" of the States, to change the Constitution, so as to smooth the way for the return of the rebels to its protecting folds. Such convention can be called only by two-thirds of both bodies of Congress, or on application to that body of two-thirds of the States, disloyal as well as loyal. The amendments, to become a part of the Constitution, must be ratified by three-fourths of the States. Should the proposed course be adopted, two years would probably be consumed in calling the convention, in its deliberations, and in the acceptance of its recommendations. In the meantime the rebels would be enabled to realize at least $1,000,000,000 from the sale of cotton, and with its proceeds, to place themselves in an impregnable position of defence. Would not all the time gained be so used?

But is it not perfectly notorious that such a convention of the States as is contemplated by the Constitution is, at the present time, impossible. There is not half a dozen States, North or South, that would join in an application for one; nor could three-fourths of them be brought to agree upon any proposition. This was perfectly well understood by the Chicago Convention, and its resolution consequently was a full assent to the disruption of the Union, and to the boundary line claimed by the rebels, which is to embrace every inch of territory polluted, previous to the rebellion, by the touch of Slavery. An *immediate* armistice is just the thing of all others which the rebels now want. It is what of all others the loyal States should most dread. It would give the rebels all they needed to a successful resistance, while it would render hopeless all attempts at coercion by the Government.

The Peace Candidate and Military Arrests.

The history of Gen. McClellan's connection with military arrests in Maryland is given very fully in the speeches of Mr. Harris, of Maryland, and Gen. Morgan, of Ohio, which we publish without abbreviation. It is a history which is best illustrated by comparing it with the oracular utterances which at a later period began to fall from the lips of the peace candidate of the Democracy, and which now form the standing supports of the Chicago platform. When McClellan, in September, 1861, issued his order to Gen. Banks to have certain members of the Maryland Legislature arrested and placed secretly on board a steamer at Annapolis, he was in the full flush and glory of his newly won promotion. He evidently felt that his way to permanent distinction lay in the exercise of his military commission to the full bent of the powers it carried with it, whether in issuing unadvised military orders, such as those that first disgusted Gen. Scott with his subordinate, or in seizing suspected civilians with a military posse, under cover of night. The question how far he should go, was simply limited by the length of his official tether. This was made plain enough a month later, when (on the 29th of October, 1861) he directed his subordinate in command in Maryland to post a military force at certain polling places in the State to look after the purity of the ballot-box. There was then no imaginable limit to his theory of military supremacy. It was only when his judgment, his capacity, and his energy had come to be called in question by the great body of the loyal people and by the Executive, that he laid aside the *rôle* of the satrap and commenced his career as a political philosopher. It was only when the country generally began to doubt whether the Young Napoleon was really so remarkable a General, and after a succession of military blunders, delays and losses had reduced him from the position of a warlike hero to that of a very ordinary sort of soldier, that he began those remarkable series of maxims, platitudes and paradoxes on State rights and rebel amenities which now form the legends of his oracles.

In September, 1861, "the backbone of the rebellion" was to be broken by a few judicious military arrests under the young Napoleon's own directions. In the Summer of 1862, "*military arrests were not to be tolerated.*" Everyone must admit that this is precisely the sort of philosophy for a candidate who is to show off a brilliant military career upon a peace platform, and is to illustrate in his person the high renown which a General of pacific tendencies may achieve, in a war which his supporters now pronounce to be "*four years of failure.*"

A Permanent Revolutionary Body.

The Chicago Convention, to quote Mr. Wickliffe's resolution, which was unanimously adopted by that body, "is not dissolved by the adjournment at the close of its business, but is to remain *organized*, subject to be called at any time and place that the Executive National Committee may designate." In other words, a permanent, self-constituted revolutionary body was thus created, to inaugurate civil war at the North in case the action of the Government should not square with its wishes and plans. A *casus belli* was stated by the convention to be a repetition of military interference in the State elections of Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri. The object of such interference, as is well known, was to prevent those in open arms against the Government from voting at the polls. So large a proportion of the people of Kentucky, for example, was traitorous, that the Union population was literally at the mercy of the former, and could oppose no effectual resistance to wholesale robbery and murder, much less defend themselves from invasion from without. Government simply interposed to prevent cut-throats and rebels from outside its borders from seizing the political power of the State. No man, loyal or disloyal, in fact, that was willing to take the oath of allegiance, was prevented from voting. Such interference, the convention resolved, was revolutionary, "and its repetition to be resisted with all the means and power under our control." Hence the necessity of making the convention a permanent body, to raise the standard of revolt, and organize the means of resistance to the action of the National Government. A political assemblage is thus to become the paramount authority of the land, and is to be the judge of the law, as well as of the occasion on which it will exercise its revolutionary power.

UNION STATE RATIFICATION MEETING.

A mass meeting of the Union men of the State will be held at Syracuse on Thursday, the 8th September, at 11 o'clock A. M., to ratify the national and State nominations. The friends of the Union cause throughout the State are earnestly solicited to coöperate.

Eminent speakers will be present and address the meeting. CHARLES JONES, Chairman.

ISAAC FULLER, Secretary.

Mercantile Library Association.

ANNUAL REOPENING.

The library, reading-room and branch offices of the Mercantile Library Association will be open, as usual, for the reception and delivery of books, on and after Monday, Sept. 5.

On the evening of that day members and their friends are invited to visit the Central Library, Astor-place, the rooms of which will be thrown open for their accommodation.

The Branch Library and Reading Room, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth-street, has been rendered more convenient and attractive than ever, and members with their families residing in the upper part of the City will meet with every attention here.

Terms of subscription: To clerks, $1 initiation fee and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to all others, $5 a year.

REBEL ATROCITIES.

A Battalion of Negro Troops Slaughtered in Cold Blood—Murders and Outrages in Kentucky.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 30.

On Saturday afternoon last, Jake Bennett, the notorious guerrilla, at the head of seventeen men, dashed into Owensboro, and, as they rode down the street, fired in a reckless manner at every person that exposed himself to view. The scoundrels exhibited a heartlessness and depravity of feeling worthy of devils and fiends. The citizens were insulted, and forced to flee for their lives. Shots were even fired into the open doors of the different storerooms. Capt. Walters, of the Third Kentucky Cavalry, was made a prisoner in the town, and shot down by the cowardly assassins—murdered in cold blood. For some time Owensboro was garrisoned by a battalion of negro troops, but on Friday they were withdrawn from the post, ten being left to guard the wharf-boat against guerrilla attacks. Bennett had received correct information of this movement, and, charging down upon the boat, he commanded the squad of negroes to surrender. They were frightened by the imposing front presented by the thieving band, and at once laid down their arms. An indiscriminate slaughter of the blacks then commenced. Seven were deliberately shot to death, the other three taking refuge in the hold of the boat, and escaping the vengeance of the assassins.

The boat was then plundered of light articles of value and set on fire, the dead bodies of the murdered negroes still stretched upon the blood-stained deck. The boat burned rapidly, and Bennett left word that if any of the citizens attempted to extinguish the flames, he would return and burn the town. The robber then placed himself at the head of his gang, and started to leave the place. In the suburbs of the town, a gentleman named Shears was captured and robbed of three hundred dollars in money. A man named Reed, was also made prisoner, and relieved of his watch and purse. Bennett left in the direction of Lewisport. As soon as the citizens learned that he had departed from the town, they gathered around the wharf-boat, and went earnestly to work to put out the fire. They were successful, and succeeded in saving the wreck.

On examining the hold the three negro soldiers were found to be crouched in the darkest corner, and they were rescued from their perilous situation. Fearing the guerrillas might return, the dark trio were placed in a skiff and sent across the river to Indiana for safety. A son of Mr. Stout, a bright little boy, is missing from the town. It is presumed that he was either shot or drowned by the scoundrels. The loss sustained by the burning of the wharf boat is estimated at four thousand dollars. As the steamer *Palestine* came up the river yesterday, in passing Owensboro, everything was found to be quiet. At Lewisport it was learned that Bennett and his gang had paid that town a visit on Sunday, doing no damage. Hawesville had received more distinguished attention, as several of the stores were broken open and plundered. On Sunday night, the thieving, marauding gang camped four miles from Cloverport. Yesterday morning the noted guerrilla hunter, Capt. Jim Wilson, with twenty-five men, was on the war-path, and but four hours behind Bennett and his robber gang. Wilson was pressing forward with all the energy possible, and it was thought that he would succeed in overtaking the outlaws."

Two Fatal Railroad Accidents.—A lad aged eight years, residing at No. 92 Baxter-street, named Louis Bisiroba, was accidentally run over on Thursday evening, at the corner of Centre and Walker streets, by car No. 65 of the Fourth-avenue line. A wheel of the vehicle passed over one of his legs, crushing it so badly that he died soon after being taken to the New-York Hospital. The boy was not a passenger on the car, and neither the conductor nor the driver saw him until after the occurrence. Coroner Ranney held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The same Coroner held an inquest on Louis Holstein, a German, aged thirty-eight years, who died from injuries received on the 7th ultimo by being run over in Chatham-street by a Third-avenue car. The testimony given in the case showed that Holstein attempted to jump from the front platform with his back to the horses, while the car was in motion. He was thus thrown to the pavement, and the wheels passed over him. The jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes, and the driver, who was at the time of the occurrence arrested, has therefore been discharged.

Guns for the Tonawanda.—The four fifteen-inch guns intended for the monitor Tonawanda are now on the main pier at the navy-yard. They measure fifteen feet in length, and are four feet thick at the breech, and weigh 42,230 pounds each, the four guns weighing 172,920 pounds.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Sept.*

Importance of the Capture of Wilmington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that attention is being called to the importance of Wilmington, as one of the points that should be possessed and held by the United States forces.

I am familiar with that section of country, and to hold Wilmington LEE might well consent to more rashness than he has ever yet shown as commander of the rebel forces. To-day the South is far from being self-sustaining, though in much better condition in that respect than when the war broke out. Her energies have been completely bent toward improving her manufactures of every description; still, without the assistance of the blockade-runners, powder, arms, shoes, &c., could not be supplied to the army another six months.

At Wilmington W. H. C. WHITING, a drunken military tyrant, is in command. Recently he was disgraced on the field near Petersburgh, and immediately placed in command of his old post. There must be a scarcity of laborers to do the dirty work of secession, or such vulgar material would not be used, even by the *Repudiator*.

Many years experience in the South, and up to within a few months, enables me to state facts, and renders it unnecessary for me to guess at anything. And here, let me say, the importance your correspondent attaches to the port of Wilmington is beyond a question. Its capture will do more toward ending this Democratic-Jeff-Davis-Southern-arrogance-war than any other thing *to be accomplished*. Get even to Weldon, sixty miles below Petersburgh, destroy the long bridge crossing the Roanoke there, and *that* done, no bridge could be erected there by rebel soldiers or rebel civilians, during the next year.

It will be telling an oft-told tale if I refer to the most intolerable despotism that ever disgraced the face of the earth; but so is the rule of DAVIS and his dynasty. There is no freedom of speech, conscience, or thought in all the South, under his authority. And, Mr. Editor, there never had been any such thing as *liberty* known to *the people*, since the adoption of secession up to the time when it was my good fortune to quit the country.

You cannot dwell too much upon the importance of our capturing and holding the town of Wilmington, or the fortifications that guard the entrance at the mouth of Cape Fear River, thirty-eight miles from the city. OLD NORTH.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

More About Naval Enlistments—Difficulties in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times

The statement of your correspondent who found so many obstacles in the way of enlisting men at the Jersey City naval rendezvous would apply quite as forcibly to the rendezvous at Brooklyn. One of our workmen, who had previously served in the navy, desired to reënlist and spent two entire days of this week in a vain attempt to get an interview with the officer in charge of enlistments. No man not in charge of a broker could gain admittance. Large numbers of "runners" were on hand offering to "put you through right away," on condition of the recruit sharing the bounty with a broker.

Why are these things permitted when the nation is making urgent calls for more men? B. & Co.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 3, 1864.

Volunteering in Pennsylvania.

Never since the war began has volunteering been so brisk in Pennsylvania as during the last few weeks. We learn from reliable sources that many of the sub-districts of that State have already filled their quotas under the last call for 500,000 men.

Our correspondent mentions that Huntingdon Borough and the Townships of Henderson, West Barre, Porter, Warrior's Mark and Alexandria Borough, in Huntingdon County, are full, and that Tyrone Borough, Antes and Tyrone Townships, in Blair County, are also full.

Altoona lacks but two, Hollidaysburgh will be full before the 5th inst., and so of Gaysport Borough, and the Borough of Newry. Blairsville, in Indiana County, is also understood to be full, and very many others, believed to be a large majority of places in Central Pennsylvania, are also full, or will be by the 5th. These are certainly gratifying facts to all loyal people.

MRS. ABNER S. BRADY'S CONCERT.—The complimentary concert tendered to this lady (formerly known as Miss PIERIS) will take place at Irving Hall this (Saturday) evening, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mme. D'ANGRI, (the eminent contralto,) Mlle. BARNETCHE, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, with Signor ABELLA as conductor. Should Mr. GOTTSCHALK arrive in the City he will also render his valuable aid to the beneficiare. Mrs. BRADY'S friends are numerous, and comprise the *élite* of New-York musical society, and much interest is manifested in the result of this concert, for which a most choice programme has been prepared.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Union Nominations—Marine Disasters—Arbitrary Proceedings in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 31.

Arrived, ships *Sumatra*, *Belvidere* and *Daniel Marcy*, from New-York; *Winged Hunter*, from Boston.

Sailed, ship *Mary L. Sutton*, for Baker's Island.

The Union Republican State Convention have nominated for Presidential electors, J. G. McCullum, Sam. Brannon, Rev. C. C. McClay, J. Wing Oliver and Wm. Crane, and as a matter of precaution have instructed them to cast the vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of Mr. SMILEY, for keeping the treasure received from the steamer *Golden Gate*.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 1, 1864.

J. C. MCRUER, of San Francisco, has been nominated by the Union Republican Convention for Congress from the Southern District of California; WILLIAM HIGBY from the Middle District, and JOHN BIDWELL from the Northern District. This is regarded as an excellent ticket.

Arrived, ship *Milon*, from New-York.

Sailed, ship *Rival*, for Hong Kong.

An arrival from Honolulu brings dates of the 13th of August, which state that the ship *Mary Robinson* became a total loss at Howland's Island on the 28th of June.

The ships *Lady Washington* and *St. Charles* became a total loss, at Baker's Island on June 8.

Sailed from Baker's Island, June 26, ship *Skylark*, for England.

King KAMAHAMHAHA, on the the 13th of August, after an excited speech, abrogated the Sandwich Islands Constitution of 1852, and declared the Constitutional Convention dissolved.

This arbitrary act was regarded as a regular *coup d'etat* by the King, and if submitted to by the Hawaiian people will render the kingdom an absolute monarchy.

Illinois Politics.

HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD WITHDRAWS FROM THE CANVASS.

To the Union Voters of the First Congressional District:

With the hope of promoting unity and success in the Union party, I withdraw from the position of a candidate for nomination to Congress. Those seeking my defeat have been active in their efforts to create opposition to me, on the ground of my asking the President to fill up our armies by calling more men to the field. Combining with a few active and wealthy men on the part of those who sought my defeat because of my vote to tax whisky on hand, an opposition has been created so serious as to make me believe it my duty to withdraw. I am, therefore, no longer a candidate for renomination.

The injustice which has been done me in this canvass I will forget; and to the falsehoods and misrepresentations so lavishly used by a portion of the press and by individuals I have no reply.

I desire to say to the honest, patriotic, self-sacrificing people, who have done so much to sustain the war, that my solemn conviction is that we must fill up the armies by responding to the President's call, or submit to a shameful peace. Those who, to make capital against me, have united with the Chicago *Times* in assailing the call for more troops—who have denounced the Enrollment law, and denounced me for expressing the wish that the President would send more troops to the aid of those so gallantly contending against the rebels—and those who have stood silently by, encouraging the course, ready to take advantage of the prejudice thus created—now that I am out of the way, will, I trust, cease to echo the sentiments of the *Times*, stand by the Administration, and back up those measures necessary to carry the war to a successful issue.

I hope the course taken by some of my opponents will not be regarded as evidence that any considerable portion of the loyal people of this great city of the Northwest, will falter in their support of the war measures of the Administration. These times require plain talk. In my judgment the next ninety days will decide the fate of our country. Disguised and covered up as it may be, it will really be a contest between war for liberty and the Union and a humiliating peace. It will be a contest between patriotic self-sacrifice and narrow selfishness, as well as between heroic loyalty and sympathy with traitors.

I need scarcely add that my efforts for the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN will not be lessened, and that I shall labor, as heretofore, for the utter destruction of Slavery and the restoration of the Union on the basis of liberty to all. ISAAC N. ARNOLD.

AUGUST 29, 1864.

Rebel Deserters.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

[Extract.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
IN THE FIELD, VIRGINIA, Aug. 28, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 82.—Hereafter deserters from the Confederate army, who deliver themselves up to the United States forces, will, on taking an oath that they will not again take up arms during the present rebellion, be furnished subsistence and free transportation to their homes, if the same are within the lines of Federal occupation.

If their homes are not within such lines, they will be furnished subsistence and free transportation to any point in the Northern States.

All deserters who take the oath of allegiance will, if they desire it, be given employment in the Quartermaster's and other departments of the army, and the same remuneration paid them as is given to civilians employed for similar services.

Forced military duty, or service endangering them to capture by the Confederate forces, will not be exacted from such as give themselves up to the United States military authorities. By command of

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT.

T. S. BOWERS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

This order has yesterday and to-day been industriously in our way, and another pushed into the enemy's camps. Its effects in our favor are expected to be considerable.

The Indian War—A New Expedition.

From the Atchinson Free Press.

GOV. CARNEY came up from Leavenworth this morning, on invitation, to confer with the citizens in regard to the Indian war. The conference resulted in an agreement that the Governor will call upon Col. TREAT for 250 men, and will send up a like number of men from Leavenworth, and will make an urgent request of Gen. DAVIES, to furnish two or more companies of cavalry from Fort Leavenworth, all to rendezvous at Kennekuk, in this county, on Monday, the 29th inst., to march up the Overland road, to clear it immediately, and to escort all trains now on the road as far as Fort Kearney.

Major N. A. ADAMS, Inspector of the District of Northern Kansas, and Chief of Cavalry on Gen. DAVIES' Staff, was present at the conference, and will accompany the expedition, and it is expected will command it. He is a brave and experienced officer, and acquainted well with the country about the Republican River. The expedition will be fortunate in having a leader so thoroughly competent. Col. TREAT will command the militia.

Col. TREAT has already sent orders to his men to report to him here. Messrs. HOWE and BYRAM have sent word to the trains to be in readiness to march with the escort. These gentlemen will render valuable aid to the expedition in the way of transportation, &c. Transportation and stores will be procured at Fort Leavenworth.

It is understood that the expedition will establish a camp at Holliday's Ranche, on the Little Blue, and from that point a sufficient escort will conduct the trains over to Fort Kearney, while the principal part of the force will go in pursuit of the Indians, with the view of hunting till they find and punish them. This now looks like real work in the right direction.

Serenade to Gen. McClellan.

From the Newark Advertiser of Yesterday.

The usual quiet town of Orange was quite animated yesterday on the announcement of the nomination of Gen. McCLELLAN, who has recently become a resident on the mountain, just back of the town. The event of his nomination at Chicago was announced by a salute, which was fired in front of the Park House. As night approached, the streets became thronged with people, who soon began to move in the direction of Gen. McCLELLAN'S mountain home. About 9 o'clock quite a procession, including a number of citizens of Newark, accompanied by RUBSAM'S Band, started for the house, which they reached about 10 o'clock. Gen. McCLELLAN was there entertaining some personal friends, and the cottage was immediately surrounded by a clamorous crowd. The band struck up a serenade of spirited music, and a speech of congratulation was made by Mr. E. L. FOOTE, of Orange. Loud calls were then made for the General, who was finally induced to appear, and make a few informal remarks in acknowledgment of the compliment paid him.

He said he did not believe they expected a speech from him, nor did he feel disposed to make any extended remarks at this time. The events of the day were entirely too new, and he could scarcely realize the position in which he had been placed. After again thanking them for the compliment of their visit, the General withdrew, amid the cheers of the assembly and the music of the band. A number of friends accompanied him into the house, and were hospitably entertained.

The General has decided to make Orange his permanent residence, and is said to be making preparations for the erection of a commodious homestead adjoining his present Summer cottage, which, as before mentioned, is on the summit of the mountain, immediately back of Orange, commanding a fine panoramic view, extending over this city and New-York, with a vast expanse of country north and south. It is about a mile and a half from the principal depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The Draft in Brooklyn.

The arrangements for the draft, which is to take place on Monday next, are about completed in the Third Congressional District. The number of men required under the last call is 3,574, of which 945 only have been raised, thus leaving a deficiency at the present date of 2,629. The deficiencies, by wards, are as follows:

1st Ward	77	11th Ward	330
2d Ward	247	13th Ward	423
3d Ward	13	15th Ward	249
4th Ward	191	19th Ward	104
5th Ward	390	20th Ward	283
7th Ward	322		
Total			2,629

A meeting of the Mayor and committees of the joint Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors was held yesterday morning, at which Supervisor BLOOM and Alderman TURTON were appointed a committee to proceed to Washington, with Hon. Messrs. ODELL and KALBFLEISCH, for the purpose of procuring a revision of the enrollment lists, which are claimed to be excessive; and also to obtain credit for recruits enlisted in the navy prior to February, 1864. The enlistments in the Third Congressional District have recently averaged about ten men per day. Substitutes have been plenty, but principals were lacking.

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES TO THE UNION STATE CONVENTION.—The following delegates have been chosen to represent Kings County in the Union State Convention at Syracuse:

First Assembly District—Delegates—Charles W. Godard, Alonzo H. Gale, John McDermott. Alternates—D. C. Winslow, George W. Stilwell, John L. Spader.

Second District—Delegates—John Cashow, Walter S. Gove, James Johnson. Alternates—Benjamin Haskell, J. W. Stoops, Chauncey W. Felt.

Third District—Seth B. Cole was elected a delegate, after which the meeting adjourned.

Fourth District—Delegates—Henry Quigley, Geo. J. Hardy, Wm. W. Hallock. Alternates—A. G. Becude, Sidney Sanderson, Dennis Downey.

Fifth District—Delegates—Charles L. Benedict, Morris H. Roberts, Anthony F. Campbell. Alternates—John Truslow, Francis C. Kirby, Wm. G. Boggs.

Sixth District—No quorum being present, the meeting adjourned.

Seventh District—Delegates—Gilbert H. Rose, Daniel Manjer, Wm. Cobb. Alternate, George W. Platt.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.—The number of electoral votes to be cast next Fall, including that of West Virginia, and omitting, as per vote of Congress, those of the seceded States which are said to have been restored to the Union, is 231. They are apportioned as follows:

California	5	Minnesota	4
Connecticut	6	Missouri	11
Delaware	3	New-Hampshire	5
Illinois	16	New-Jersey	7
Indiana	13	New-York	33
Iowa	8	Ohio	21
Kansas	3	Oregon	3
Kentucky	11	Pennsylvania	26
Maine	7	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	West Virginia	5
Michigan	8	Wisconsin	8
Total number of votes			231
Number required for election			116

The popular vote in the loyal States in 1860 for President was: LINCOLN, 1,964,618; the Douglas and Breckinridge vote combined was 2,024,040, leaving Mr. LINCOLN in a popular minority of 159,427. In 1862 the popular vote in State elections was—Democratic, 1,486,546; Republican vote, 1,533,999; Republican majority, 47,353. In 1863 the Democratic vote was 1,315,001; Republican, 1,655,049, without counting the soldiers' vote.

The Campaign in Indiana.

STRONG SPEECH OF GOV. MORTON.

At Indianapolis, on the 29th ultimo, there was a grand reception of several returning regiments. Gov. MORTON made a stirring address to the soldiers, in the course of which he discussed the questions of an armistice as follows:

"It requires two parties to make an armistice, and JEFF. DAVIS has already declared that he demands a withdrawal of our armies from the South as a necessary preliminary to any negotiation. Who shall ask for an armistice? Shall our Government sue for terms at the feet of the South? Will this audience of soldiers agree to that? [Cries of 'No! no!'] But what does an armistice mean? It means to cease operations in front of Atlanta; it means to loose the hold on Richmond; it means to stop Farragut at Mobile.

As every one knows, diplomacy takes a great deal of time, and probably at last would fail. Can we spare enough of the weather now left us for military operations to be frittered away in armistice, and then find ourselves carried into the Winter, when our campaign must necessarily close? Can we afford that now? But who believes the rebels will voluntarily come back into the Union, and give up those very ideas for which they have suffered a long and bloody war—especially if we are to acknowledge by asking an armistice that we are unable to conquer them?

Can we coax them back? If we try that, we shall have to agree to pay their war debt, to give a pension to their widows and orphans and maimed soldiers; we shall have to pay the damage that has been done to the Southern States during the war; and, more than all, we will have to engraft into our Constitution the doctrine of secession. Suppose we succeed. When we come to voting money to pay the war debt of the South, or to pension their soldiers, or to reimburse them for damages, abolition Massachusetts, abolition Ohio, abolition Wisconsin, will tell us: 'We did not want an armistice; we wanted to fight this out; but, as you have acknowledged secession in your Constitution, we will quietly walk out.' In this way the Union would go to pieces, and the country we tried to save be broken up by the very compromise that was intended to preserve it. We can make no compromise but what will break up the Government. The only way to get out of the war is to fight it out. [Applause.]

But these peace men say the North is exhausted. Are we exhausted? The cost of this war is not one-half of the profits of the country. We have never been as wealthy as now, and there are three millions of men in the North that have not yet shouldered a musket in this war. Are we exhausted? Gen. GRANT has the rebellion by the throat in front of Richmond, and the General has told a United States Senator that he would not let go his hold, even if New-York, Philadelphia and Washington should be burned. SHERMAN is all right at Atlanta, and we will crush this rebellion if we are not pulled off by the traitors at the North."

Dr. Edward Bunford Lighthill,

Author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., can be consulted on **Deafness**, Discharges from the **Ear, Catarrh**, and the various diseases of the **Ear and Throat**, at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Among other parties of the highest respectability, Dr LIGHTHILL is permitted to refer to the following gentlemen:

For Deafness.

A. C. MORRIS, No. 46 Pine-st.
A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.
WM. H. WATERBURY, No. 740 Water-st.
JOHN BISCO, No. 158 East 23d-st.

For Deafness and Discharges from the Ear.

W. H. MONTANGE, No. 179 West 11th-st.
O. S. HOLLY, No. 42 5th-st.
V. D. W. WEEKS, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

For Catarrh.

JOHN S. BEECHER, No. 98 Front-st.
B. H. BIXBY, No. 56 Greenwich-st.
P. E. NOLAN, Erie Railroad Company's Office, foot of Duane-st.
H. A. DOWS, No. 125 Broad-st.
Maj. ALVIN WALKER, Paymaster U. S. A., F-st., Washington, D. C.

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The Troches are highly recommended and prescribed by Physicians and Surgeons in the Army. Soldiers and officers being exposed to sudden changes, should always be supplied with "*The Troches*," as they give prompt relief.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

"The Human Face Divine."—What of the features? A long nose, a short nose, a blunt nose, or a sharp nose. What does it indicate? Blue eyes, gray eyes, black eyes; auburn hair, brown hair, black hair, red hair, cheeks, chins, lips with dimples in them; what do they signify? See September No. *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, only 20 cents by first post. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

Union Hall,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

In answer to numerous inquiries, and in compliance with the request of a large number of guests, we shall not close our Hotel this season until
SATURDAY, Oct. 1.
W. W. LELAND & CO.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, For children teething. Cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind colic.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in the world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

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Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Colorific—A New Hair-Dye.—No Wash, no trouble; one application only; does not crisp or burn the hair like the old dyes; splendid for ladies, colors beautiful brown or black without trouble or entangling the hair. BOSWELL & WARNER'S COLORIFIC; try it; you will use no other. Wholesale depot, 9 Dey-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Ladies from the Country, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, buy them at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Volunteers for the Army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For Sores, Scurvy, Wounds, Small-pox, Fevers and Bowel Complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., supplies the best for officers, soldiers and civilians. No. 744 B'dway, N.Y.; 1,609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Green st, Boston. Address the inventor only and avoid imposition.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

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Brownlee's One Disease (External) Remedy for the cure of Neuralgia, Nervous Rheumatism, Spinal Diseases and Paralytic Limbs. For sale, wholesale and retail, by BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row.

MARRIED.

CHRISTIE—BECKWITH.—At Paterson, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 1, by Rev. William H. Hornblower, D. D., J. S. CHRISTIE, Jr., and FANNIE T., daughter of F. C. Beckwith, Esq.

FORBES—FITZ MAURICE.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, by Rev. John B. Hagany, EDWIN FORBES and MARY L. FITZ MAURICE, both of this City.

FARRAND—PEAKE.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday, Sept. 1, JOSEPH S. FARRAND and Miss HELEN PEAKE.

HARGER—THORNE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday evening, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Baker, GEO. L. HARGER, of Canada, and Miss CAROLINE M. THORNE, second daughter of Wm. K. Thorne, of Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

REID—GARDNER.—On Wednesday morning, Aug. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Arndt, A. BERTRAND REID, of New-Orleans, son of the late Capt. Samuel C. Reid, U. S. Navy, and EMMA, daughter of Silas D. Gardner, Esq., of Grassy Point.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

WILLS—MEADER.—On Friday, Aug. 26, by Rev. Theodore A. Eaton, MORRIS WILLS, of Brooklyn, and Miss ELLA F. MEADER, of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

BREWSTER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, JAMES DOWS, only child of Benjamin and Elmina Brewster, aged 5 months.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Thursday, Sept. 1, ANN, daughter of the late David Brown.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot.

BRUEN.—At City Point, on Friday, Aug. 26, Lieut. MERRITT BRUEN, Quartermaster Seventh Regiment N. J. Vols., aged 28 years.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10½ o'clock.

CROWELL.—On Friday, Sept. 2, LULU, infant daughter of Theodore and Abby S. Crowell, aged 3 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 180 Waverley-place, on Sunday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

CALDWELL.—At Troy, on Thursday, Aug. 25, JAMES G. CALDWELL, aged 71 years.

His remains were taken to Whitehall for interment.

DEMILT.—At Manhasset, L. I., on Thursday, Sept. 1, MARY COULTER, wife of James D. Demilt, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 11½ A. M., at the chapel in the cemetery at Jamaica. Those taking the 10:30 train, Long Island Railroad, will reach the cemetery in time for the funeral.

HARGOUS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, PETER A. HARGOUS, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place at St. Patrick's Cathedral this (Saturday) morning, Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

HORN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Sept. 2, HARRY J., son of Henry J. and Emily L. Horn, in the 4th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 7 Taylor-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 2, PHEBE C., wife of Samuel T. Jones.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 321 Cumberland-st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

KEYES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 30, at the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, JANE, wife of J. B. Keyes, aged 67 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, S. C. Keyes, foot of 76th-st., East River, on Sunday, Sept. 4, at 1 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

LAWSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Sept. 1, WILLIAM LAWSON, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, John D. Lawson, No. 48 Tenth-st., this day, (Saturday,) Sept. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 31, of disease of the heart, JOHN MILLER, builder, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 West 36th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Illinois papers please copy.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday, Sept. 2, OSCAR TIBBALS PHILLIPS, youngest son of Rev. E. F. Phillips, U. S. A., and the late Mary E. Phillips, aged 13 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his uncle, Oscar Tibbals, No. 221 West 19th st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 3 P. M.

OLCOTT.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a short illness, CORNELIA M. OLCOTT, eldest daughter of Maria O. and the late Chas. M. Olcott.

Her friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 132 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PORTER.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 28, DEA. TIMOTHY PORTER, aged 73 years.

ROLLHAUS.—On Thursday, Sept. 1, after a long and lingering illness, JOHN ROLLHAUS, aged 21 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 50 Vandam-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Chicago, on Wednesday, Aug. 24, ROBERT R. UNDERHILL, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Croton, on First day, Sept. 4, at 11 o'clock A. M.

VIDAL.—On Friday morning, Sept. 2, FRANCIS P. VIDAL, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Bergen Hill, N. J., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M.

WARREN.—At Troy, N. Y., on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 31, STEPHEN, youngest son of Joseph M. and Elizabeth A. Warren.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes: information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy*, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DR. SCHENCK,
OF
PHILADELPHIA,

will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, every Tuesday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to examine the lungs of consumptives with his Respirometer, for which he charges three dollars, but all advice free. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills will cure consumption, and frequently in its advanced stages, but it is always best to not put it off too late. He always has a fresh supply of medicines at his rooms, which can be had at all times.

TO GENTLEMEN.

FALL GOODS just opened, for FULL DRESS and WALKING SUITS, among which are an invoice of SCOTCH HEATHERS.

Our Fall styles of garments are now ready.
JOHN W. McKINLEY,
No. 556 Broadway, east side, cor. Prince-st., and opposite Ball, Black & Co.'s store.

BAGS FOR BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

We are now having made, ESPECIALLY FOR THE BUCKWHEAT TRADE, paper bags to hold 10 pounds, 12½ pounds and 25 pounds. The best Buckwheat bag ever offered. Sold wholesale and retail, and neatly printed to order, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
B. E. CLARK & CO.

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The celebrated PATENT MACHINE PAPER BAGS, of all kinds and sizes, are now offered at wholesale and retail, plain or printed, at the Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory, No. 25 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall.
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division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer,
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

SOLUTION,

For bleaching skeleton leaves, flowers, seed vessels and ferns, prepared only by Messrs. J. E. TILTON & CO., publishers of the new book, "SKELETON LEAVES AND PHANTOM FLOWERS, &c." For sale by HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 401 Broadway, New-York. Also, for sale other publications of J. E. T. & Co., including the little manual, "How to Color Photographs," price 10 cents; "Wax Flowers and How to Make Them," &c.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau-sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
And by all National Banks, which are depositaries of public money,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ. By ROBERT BROWNING. 1 vol. 16 mo. $1 50. Uniform with Browning's Poems.

This volume of new poems by Mr. Browning has been received with the most favorable verdict by the English press and public. The following opinions of two of the leading critical journals are examples of the high praise given the volume:

From the Spectator.

"There are no more original works of the imagination in the English language than Mr. Browning has been giving us. * * * Mr. Browning's volume shows no decline of power. It contains some of the most original poems he has written."

From the Saturday Review.

"Mr. Browning's new poem displays in a striking form the peculiar characteristics of his genius."

II.

THE CLIFF CLIMBERS; OR, THE LONE HOME IN THE HIMALAYAS. By Capt. MAYNE REID. With illustrations. 1 vol. 16mo. $1 25.

This new book by that prince of writers for boys, Mayne Reid, will attract special attention from the fact that it forms the long expected Sequel to the "Plant Hunters." It is published uniformly with "The Desert Home," "The Forest Exiles," and the other books by the same author.

☞ Either of the above books for sale at all bookstores, or sent post paid by the publishers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

SCUDDER'S LIFE,
HURD & HOUGHTON,
Will publish on
THURSDAY, Sept. 8,
LIFE AND LETTERS OF
DAVID COIT SCUDDER,
Missionary to Southern India.
By his Brother, HORACE E. SCUDDER.
1 vol. crown 8vo., $2.

For sale by all booksellers. Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price.

THE TIME TO SLIP PLANTS FOR WINTER.
THE BOOK BY MR. RAND,
FLOWERS FOR THE PARLOR AND GARDEN.

Will instruct in every particular, so one may have the most beautiful bloom the year round, without the usual disappointments. This time is particularly precious to those who look for a supply of Winter flowers. It is not generally known that with little trouble and little room violets may be had through the Winter in great profusion. Valuable hints for every month in the year will be found in this volume.
J. E. TILTON & CO., Publishers.

IMMENSE PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.
1,000 standard works, half-calf half-price.
10,000 stereoscopic pictures, colored, at our price.
100,000 books, Freemasonry, Theology, Science, &c., at your price.
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HAND BOOK
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UNITED STATES NAVY,

Being a compilation of all the principal events in the history of every vessel of the United States Navy, from April, 1861, to May, 1864. Compiled and arranged by B. S. OSBON.

1 vol., 12mo., blue cloth, $2 50.
Just published by D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 192 Broadway.

Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THOSE PECULIAR BOOKS, PUBLISHED by CALVIN BLANCHARD, 30 Ann-st. You can get them by mail, "O. K.," or by express, "C. O. D." Send your address, on a stamped envelope, for catalogue.

A CURIOUS AND INTERESTING LETTER to ladies will be sent by inclosing a ten cent stamp. Address Dr. OTTO, No. 60 White-st. Beware of imitations through Post boxes.

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MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA,
CONSISTING OF PARLOR SETS, IN ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT.
BEDROOM SUITES,
IN ROSEWOOD, MAPLE AND WALNUT.
LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES.
All of new designs, and made under my own supervision, at manufacturers' prices, and warranted.
FREDERICK KRUTINA,
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No. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CANDID STATEMENT.

You can procure of any druggist in this City and vicinity, Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It is a sure and speedy cure for sore throat, headache, toothache, chronic rheumatism, colic, croup and pains in the limbs. We advise every one to give it a trial. The expense is a mere trifle—35 cents—and we are confident no person will ever be without it. Every family should have a bottle in the house in case of sudden accidents, such as cuts, burns, scalds, &c. Its pain-relieving qualities are miraculous. As for croup, it has saved hundreds; we have the certificates to prove it. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer ETNA, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town Stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

LADIES' BREAST-PINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DIAMOND RINGS,
Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN E. MURRAY & CO.
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DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE,
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CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
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DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.

CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.

From the Tribune.

EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.

CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result, either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes so affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN
OF THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 24, 1864.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THREE YEARS SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, DATED OCT. 1, 1861.

Holders of Seven-thirty Notes, dated Oct. 1, 1861, are hereby notified that they may be presented immediately, in any amount, to be exchanged for Six per cent. Bonds falling due after June 30, 1881.

The interest on the Seven-thirty Notes will be settled up to date of maturity, Oct. 1, and the Six per cent. Bonds will bear full coupons from July 1.

The adjustment of interest will be made by deducting from the amount of interest found to be due on the Seven-thirty Notes up to Oct. 1, the interest accrued on the Six per cent. Bonds from July 1 to Oct. 1; the balance will be transmitted by the Treasurer's coin draft immediately upon settlement.

The following regulations in relation to indorsements must be carefully observed:

Where notes transmitted for settlement were issued payable to order, and are held and transmitted by the original owners, they must be indorsed by them, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," and bonds will issue in their name.

Where notes payable to order are held by other parties than the original owners, the notes must have the indorsement of the original owners, and also be indorsed by the present owners, "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption."

For notes issued in blank, indorsed "Pay to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption," bonds will be issued to the parties transmitting them, and in such manner as they may direct.

When notes are indorsed or transmitted by an attorney, administrator, executor or other agent, they must be accompanied by a duly certified copy or certificate of the authority under which he acts; and in all cases by a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denomination of the Six per cent. Bonds wanted in exchange.

When Registered Bonds are ordered, parties should state at which of the following places they wish the interest paid, viz.: New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New-Orleans, Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
TRUSTEES:

WM. A. BOOTH, President.	HORACE F. CLARK,
A. PETERS, Vice-President	AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Treas.	CHARLES CRARY,
JAMES D. SMITH, Sec.	WILLIAM E. MORRIS,
CALEB B. KNEVALS,	SAMUEL B. PARSONS,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,	DAVID HOADLEY.

WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

Contains over 300 acres; lots ready for sale; main entrance at the Woodlawn Station, 1¼ miles beyond Williams' Bridge, on the Harlem Railroad; reached by funerals in chartered cars in 35 minutes from 26th-st.; another entrance for funerals in carriages only, two miles from King's Bridge, and four miles from Central Bridge, at McComb's Dam. Visitors will find this a delightful drive. Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished at the office, No. 52 East 26th-st., by the Surveyor on the grounds and by undertakers.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the "Fisk Gold Mining Company of Colorado" will be held at the office of the company, No. 135 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock forenoon of that day, at which time and place the stockholders of the company are hereby notified to attend. By order.
JAMES STRINGER, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1864.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PROVISIONS of the charter, notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the capital stock of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, that they are required respectively to pay, on or before the third day of October next, fifty per cent. of the amount of their subscriptions thereto, at the banking-house of Messrs. Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall-st., "under the penalty, for non-compliance, of forfeiture to the company of said shares."
FRANCIS H. JENKS, President.

OFFICE OF THE PENINSULA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, No. 2 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1864.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1864, FROM the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

THIS BANK IS NOW READY TO DELIVER the United States 7 3-10 notes to all subscribers who deposited for them on or before 24th inst.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.

$100,000 NEW-YORK CITY SIX PER CENT. REAL ESTATE BONDS, due 1875, interest payable quarterly, for sale by SIMEON DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $5,000 to $30,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 110 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15 interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will pay on demand a quarterly dividend of Two per cent., free of Government tax, at the Park Fire Insurance Office, No. 237 Broadway.
J. W. BAKER, Treasurer pro tem.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE REVENUE OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend for the month of August of Two Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 5th September. The transfer books will be closed from 1st to 5th prox., inclusive.
LEWIS M. BROWN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS OF 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.
The whole commission of One-quarter of One Per Cent, allowed to parties subscribing through this Bank to the 10.40 Loan, as well as to the new 7 3.10 Loan.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the mortgage given by this company to the trustees to secure their construction bonds, it was agreed that the moneys received upon sales of the lands mortgaged, as fast as received, be applied to the cancellation of said bonds, and it has become necessary for this purpose to take up a portion of the bonds in pursuance of a provision contained in each bond, the company may "pay the same at any time to be named by them by adding to the principal a sum equal to twenty per cent. thereof."

Resolved, That the Company will, on the first day of October next, pay the seven per cent bonds for one thousand dollars each, numbered from one to three thousand, (1 to 3,000,) with twenty (20) per cent. added to the principal thereof, upon surrender at its office in the City of New-York; and that it doth hereby name the first day of October, 1864, as the time when the principal of said bonds shall be paid, after which day interest upon them will cease.

Resolved, That the holders of the scrip stock of this Company be required to pay the unpaid ten per cent. upon the stock held by them respectively, on or before the twenty-sixth day of September next, at the office of the company in the City of New-York; and that upon all sums unpaid, interest will be charged from that day; and that after the twenty-sixth day of September next, no transfer shall be made of stock which shall not be paid in full.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 10th of September, proximo, for $200,000 of the Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company.

These bonds were issued in March, 1863, interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of coupons, August and February, are limited to an aggregate amount of not exceeding $6,000,000, and are redeemable in thirty years from their date.

They were issued for the purpose of consolidating the entire mortgage debt of the Company, and are secured by a mortgage upon the whole of its railroad, including its City railroads.

The mortgage provides for a sinking fund to be applied semi-annually to the purchase and cancellation of the bonds. It further provides for the application of the proceeds of sale of the real estate of the Company south of 42d-st. to the purchase and extinguishment of the bonds.

A sufficient number of the bonds have been set aside to pay the existing mortgages, as they become due.

Further information can be had on application at this office.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice President.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

PATERSON (N. J.) GAS-LIGHT STOCK for sale by WOLFF & DIKE, No. 60 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED.—AN AMERICAN dentist, having a large and lucrative practice in one of the principal cities of Europe, is desirous of obtaining a partner. To a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, a first-class operator, over 30 years of age, of good general education, and cultivated manners, with or without money, this is a most favorable opportunity for permanent establishment. To a person without money (the other requisites being fulfilled) half the proceeds of his own labor in filling teeth will be given, the advertiser assuming all the expenses of the office. In case capital is furnished, a share in the entire business will be offered. Address with name and references until Sept. 7, DENTIST, care of Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE business, in successful operation, with a well selected stock of goods on hand, and a cash and short time nearby trade, with lease of store at a moderate rent; the advertisers have another increasing business requiring their entire attention, but would retain an office, and use their influence to promote the interests of their successors; capital required about $30,000; principals only need apply. Address Box 3,868, Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUGboat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 92 feet; breadth, 18 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 60-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 14 Duane-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE, A SECONDhand 24-inch Ericsson caloric engine, now in use, and in first-rate order, and running five printing presses; price $400. Also, nearly new, a drum cylinder press, 30 x46 inside of bearers. Inquire immediately of C. POTTER, Jr., No. 10 Spruce-st.

OIL LAND.—A FEW PARTIES, BY CLUBBING together, can purchase for cash, if immediately, a choice tract of land in Venango County, Penn., partly developed. Shares, $5,000 each. E. BRADY, No. 135 South 5th-st., Philadelphia.

STEAMBOAT WEST POINT FOR SALE, with or without the ferry property at Garrison. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
HENRY W. BELCHER, Garrison, N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of COLES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES G. CHALMERS withdrawing, on account of ill health. The business of the late firm will be settled by COLES & THORP. New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
OSCAR COLES,
JAMES G. CHALMERS,
EDWARD B. THORP.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of COLES & THORP. The business will be continued at No. 91 West-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.
OSCAR COLES,
EDWARD B. THORP.

THE FIRM OF OGILVIE & LOW IS dissolved from this date by mutual consent. Mr. Low will attend to the settlement of all matters connected with the late firm.
ARCHD. OGILVIE.
HENRY W. LOW.
NEW YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.

NOTICE.—SILAS M. HIBBARD HAS THIS DAY withdrawn from the firm of HIBBARD BROTHERS. The business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned.
R. HIBBARD.
E. C. HIBBARD.
AUG. 30, 1864.

INSTRUCTION.

FIFTH-AVENUE COLLEGE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 208 FIFTH-AVENUE,
opposite Madison Park.

The Principal,
DR. A. L. V. D'ORSAN, LL. D., PH. D.

The course of study adopted is designed to embrace all the branches essential to a thorough and practical education, together with those polite accomplishments which give additional grace to woman, and fit her to adorn the highest walks of social life.

Dr. D'Orsan has been able to associate with himself teachers of the most thorough and accomplished scholarship and of eminent success in their respective branches. He feels entire confidence in speaking of them as second to no others in the country.

The college opens Sept. 22.

Circulars, &c., &c., on application to the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

C. H. RIVERS'
Dancing Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 6.
Send for a circular.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
will reopen their School and Classes for Young Ladies, No. 22 EAST 35TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

BROOKLYN.—MISS STILLMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 278 Adelphi-st., will commence its fourth annual session Sept. 20.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can have practical private instruction, and become quick at figures, rapid, stylish business writers and practical bookkeepers, in the shortest possible time.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—Miss CLARA C. HARRISON and Miss MARY A. RANNEY, Principals of Day Department, and Mrs. B. B. NEWTON, Principal of the Boarding Department, will open their School Sept. 14, at No. 120 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. For particulars, apply for circulars.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.—French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

MR. J. R. MAGRATH, PROFESSOR OF Piano, Organ and Vocal Music, having resumed giving lessons in New-York and Brooklyn, would devote a portion of his time to a school. Residence No. 66 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, will reopen Sept. 7, and offer the highest advantages in the solid and ornamental branches. H. Coffin, Esq., No. 12 Gold-st., once connected with the Institution, will furnish catalogues; as also, J. P. Worstell, Esq., No. 254 Broadway.
Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal and Proprietor.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18. Collegiate course three years; highest advantages for music; mountain scenery; home comforts unsurpassed. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 28 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DR. DULON'S GERMAN-AMERICAN INstitute, No. 1 West 26th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864. Announcements to be made at No. 44 West 26th-st. A few boarding pupils will be received. Full particulars to be had by reference to the programme.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—(Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.

This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.

Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN.
THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.
An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.
Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
(Christian Brothers,)
MANHATTANVILLE, NEW-YORK.

Studies will be resumed in this institution on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

The terms, per season of 10 months, are $300; payment of half season of 5 months in advance.

For particulars, see catalogue.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals,
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK

will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The sixth annual session will commence on the 14th of September, in the new and commodious building No. 252 Clinton-st., corner of Degraw. During the Summer vacation rooms for some two hundred pupils have been completed, with painting-room, laboratory, and every facility for the most thorough and efficient institution.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M., Principal.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS MATHEWS' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, White Plains, N. Y., will reopen on the first MONDAY in September.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD, Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercial Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.

Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
AT ORANGE, NEW JERSEY,
Thirteen miles from New-York, will be re-opened on
MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.

The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.

Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.

For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.

The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 21.
J. A. FOWLER,
W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 33½ West 33d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, FOR Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 33d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD. The Department of Modern Languages under that of Mr. A. BERNARD.

PUPILS RECEIVED FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES.—PRINCIPALS and TRUSTEES furnished with the addresses of experienced teachers for any department. Teachers wishing positions should forward specifications. Address AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 713 Broadway.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY, BALLSTON Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 8. The principal, Rev. D. W. SMITH, will be in New-York Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th, and can be seen at the Pacific Hotel from 10 to 2 each day. He will also accompany young ladies to the seminary.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 763 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

GREENWICH, CONN.—THE FALL TERM OF the Greenwich Institute, an English and classical school for boys under 14 years of age, will begin Sept. 12. Military drill practiced. For circulars, apply to
HARRY PECK, Principal.

MUSIC MADE EASY AND INTERESTING on the Piano-Forte, Melodeon, Singing Guitar, Accordeon and Violin. Terms, $5 for eight lessons; go out to teach at $20 per quarter. The above for sale by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 188 Grand-st.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5.
SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 236 West 20th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL—STOCKbridge, Berkshire County, Mass. Fall term begins Monday, Oct. 3, 1864. HOFFMAN & HUNTER.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 83 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 28th inst.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,183 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS FORBES' SCHOOL, NO. 22 NORTH-Moore-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12. A few pupils can be received as boarders.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL, NO. 11 WEST 27th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES HUBBARD WILL REOPEN their School No. 323 4th-av., Sept. 13.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, QUALIFIED by experience and inclination, desires to have the education of six pupils only, to prepare for business, or for a professional life. Hours of instruction from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. Rooms central and convenient. This is an opportunity seldom met with. Refers to his private pupils, and to Rev. John A. Paddock, of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn, and to Rev. Samuel R. Ely, of Roslyn, L. I. For further particulars call at my residence in the evenings, No. 248 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, A PUPIL of one of the first educational institutions of the City of Paris, from whence she has just arrived, desires to find a situation in a school or family, or to give lessons in the French language and elementary instruction on the piano. She has had considerable experience in teaching. She can offer the best references, both in Paris and New-York. Apply to E. FEZANDIE, No. 10 Union-square, New-York.

A FRENCH LADY, EDUCATED IN PARIS, having several hours daily to dispose of, would wish to employ them in giving French lessons, either in young ladies' schools or in private families. The lady would prefer remaining permanently in the school or family. The best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 2949 Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE SEMINARIES—A lady accustomed to teach, and qualified to superintend a class or classes of young ladies, desires board in an established institution in a healthy location, with a view of acquiring a part interest in the same, having means for that purpose. Address T. S., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and Music, desires the position of resident governess in a family. References exchanged. Address, INSTRUCTION, Box No. 1,504, New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AS A RESIDENT GOVERNESS, IN one of the first schools of the City, a German lady, fully competent to teach her own language. Apply to Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 758 Broadway.

A PARISIAN LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as French teacher in a school; has had long experience and can give excellent recommendations. Address E. G., Burlington, Vt.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GRADUATE) desires a few more pupils in English, Latin, French, Spanish or Drawing. Call on or address GOVERNESS, No. 192 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED teacher (male) of the elementary English branches. Apply to day, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at No. 292 Henry-st.

TEACHER WANTED FOR A SELECT SCHOOL.—Good situation. Mr. MANSON will meet applicants at Dey-st. House, Sept. 3, noon.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTRUCTION.—By the request of several professional friends, the undersigned has been induced to give private instructions on his new and infallible treatment on the specific diseases of the genito-urinary organs of both sexes, including all constitutional and hereditary consequences arising therefrom, such as scrofulous and skin diseases, affections of the bones and joints, etc. He will also explain how and in what form the internal organs become the seat of syphilitic deposits, and are mistaken for consumption, liver affections, dyspepsia, kidney complaints, etc.; also, how hip disease can be cured without the knife, etc. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the subscriber, where he can also be consulted.
J. HEINE, M. D.,
No. [illegible] East 11th-st., between [illegible] avs.

AFFLICTED RESTORED.—IGNORANCE exposed—Fallacies Unmasked—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (60th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations,) upon debility, urinary, bladder and kidney affections, the author's unparalleled Paris and London [illegible]. All should purchase this work. [illegible] WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, No. 183 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations. Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the SCALPEL, attends exclusively to operative surgery and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, stricture, hernia, hemorrhoids, varicocele and fistula. No. 42 5th-av., between 10th and 11th sts. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT of all diseases of males and females given by Dr. GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada; a practice of over thirty years.

165 BOWERY.—M. G. WEDGER, CLAIRVOYant, unveils the mysteries of futurity, prescribes medicines for all diseases; losses, lucky numbers, &c.

DR. HAMMOND'S NEW WORK. THE only reliable one—ESPECIALLY for males. $1. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DANIEL'S PLANING-MACHINE WANTED.—Any one having one for sale, planing not less than 22 inches, will please address a few lines to L. IHLSENG, No. 130 East 21st-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 6:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
M. K. Jesup & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, cor. Broad-st.,
New-York, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows; 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 252, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The oldest, the quickest, the safest, most direct,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"
The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. Williams,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. Geer,
On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm or in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. Hitchcock, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. Tallman, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassypoint, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. Tremper, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. Cornell, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—AN OFFICE IN WILLIAM-ST., near Cedar-st., till May 1865; terms $100 per annum. Inquire at the OFFICE OF THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE, No. 48 Pine-st., corner of William-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the WASHINGTON, A. Duchesne; LAFAYETTE, A. Bocande; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)	$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)	$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace,
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw	Saturday, Oct. 8
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Sept. 8, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agt., No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY	Sept. 3
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Sept. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept 17

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, 1864.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTH STAR,
A. G. Jones, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship COSTA RICA will succeed the NORTH STAR, and will sail Sept. 13.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship
NORTH AMERICAN,
2,000 tons burden,
Chas. Marshman, Commander,

will sail for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICAN is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
Short route to California,
VIA NICARAGUA.
No charge for MEALS on the Transit.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. Babcock, Commander,
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON,
From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st.,
Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

PASSAGE, FIRST-CLASS. $80

The U. S. mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
CAPTAIN JOHN A. POST,

Will leave Pier 9, North River, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished.

For passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, or freight, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
Geo. W. Couch, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. Lawrence, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

IRON WORK.

TITANIRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery, Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

PROPOSALS.

LOAN OF 1881.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

Treasury Department, Aug. 30, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of FRIDAY, the 9th of September, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of about thirty-one and a half million dollars, being the amount of unaccepted offers undisposed of under the notice of Proposals for Loan dated 6th June last. The bonds will bear an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin, on the first days of July and January of each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount offered must be deposited, as guaranty for payment of subscription, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association authorized to receive deposits which may consent to transact the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposit will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the *originals* of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of Sept. 9. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday the 9th September. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers; and, in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installment paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, or as follows: One-third on or before the 14th, one-third on or before the 19th, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 24th of September. Interest on bonds will begin with the date of deposit. Parties preferring may pay the accrued interest from date of bond, July 1, to date of deposit in coin.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous, is reserved to the Government.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Bonds for this Loan are ready for immediate delivery.

Office Assistant Quartermaster,
No. 124 State-st., Albany, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 12 M. TUESDAY, the 6th of September next, for building a U. S. Hospital, consisting of about twenty-five hundred lineal feet of one and two-story wooden buildings, to be located near Troy, N. Y.

Plans and specifications of these buildings can be seen at this office.

GEO. H. WEEKS,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

TO CONTRACTORS:

Separate sealed proposals, indorsed with the title of the work, name of bidder and date of presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of TUESDAY, Sept. 13, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements, as follows, viz: in

Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway; in Fifty-seventh-street from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, and in Sixtieth-street from Broadway across Ninth-avenue; and for the construction of sewers, as follows: In Third-avenue from Ninth to Tenth streets, and in First-avenue from Fiftieth-street to near Fifty-second-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street, easterly; and for a basin and culvert on southwest corner of Forty-third-street and Broadway.

Forms for the bids and specifications can be obtained on application at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
} Croton Aqt. Board.

Aug. 29, 1864.

Office of the Street Commissioner,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Sept. 8, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M.:

For regulating and grading Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues;

For regulating and grading Seventy-sixth-street, between Fifth-avenue and East River;

For regulating and grading Tenth-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-fourth streets;

For curb, gutter and flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Broadway and North River;

For filling sunken lots between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, one hundred feet east of First-avenue.

For filling sunken lots north side of Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues;

For raising and repairing the pier foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River;

For widening and repairing Pier foot of Laight-street, North River;

For excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department, New-York, Aug. 29, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

Quartermaster's Office,
No. 17 State-st., New-York, Sept. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. of TUESDAY, 6th inst., for furnishing this department with 500 pack saddles.

Parties offering will submit with their proposal a sample of the kind they propose to furnish, and will state how soon after receiving an order they can commence and how rapidly deliver them.

The saddles will be subject to the examination of an inspector appointed from this office, and will be paid for in such funds as the Government provides. It is expected that they will be securely packed in stout boxes, and delivered at point of shipment in this City free of expense to the Government.

Offerings will be indorsed, "Proposals for Pack Saddles," and addressed to

Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office,
Forage Department, No. 56 Cedar-st.,
New-York, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

to

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. Otis, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
July 28, 1864.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,

5TH-AV., COR. 44TH-ST.

The proprietors beg leave to inform the public that sales take place by auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.

Horses, carriages and harness intended for WEDNESDAY'S sale should be sent in on the preceding Saturday, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for SATURDAY'S sale should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sales day, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday. SATURDAY, Sept. 3, a splendid assortment of horses, carriages, harness, saddles, &c., now on view. Cash advances without extra charge.

H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.—BY ORDER OF the United States Treasury Department, BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 6, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 109 Wall-st.:

TOBACCO—100 boxes Tobacco.

ALSO,

at 12 o'clock, in front of store,

COTTON—17 bales Cotton.

M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.

BY M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, PHILADELPHIA.—Peremptory sale at Philadelphia Exchange, Sept. 13, 1864, of a tract of 632 acres Anthracite Coal land, on the Mine Hill Railway, Schuylkill County, Penn. For Maps, &c., apply to LATHROP & WAINWRIGHT, No. 43 Wall-st., N. Y.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.

$10,000! TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS! $10,000!

THE GREATEST MATCH OF THE SEASON!

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, at 3 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7.

TWO MILES AND REPEAT, IN HARNESS.

John Lovett names bl'k g. GEN. BUTLER.
S. McLaughlin names br. s. GEO. WILKES. (late Fillingham.)

Special and exclusive arrangements have been made for this great match between these justly-renowned champions of the trotting-turf, and the thousands intending to be present may rest assured that the most ample facilities will be afforded them, not only of reaching the course, but returning from it after the race with ease and comfort.

SPECIAL TRAINS

will leave the Hunter's Point Station of the Flushing Railroad at 11½ A. M., 1½ P. M., and the last train in season for the trot at 2½ P. M., the boat leaving James-slip one half hour previously to each train; and 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes for Hunter's Point throughout the day.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ON THE LINE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, ONE AND A HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK.

The house is large, modern in style and improvements; well shaded in Summer; warmed in Winter by Smith & Baker's Steam Apparatus, the best in the country. A large garden, with good stable and carriage-house. Also, 10 acres of land, not adjoining.

The advantages of location, drives, scenery, &c., must be seen to be appreciated.

The whole property, including the 10 acres of land, will be sold for $12,000.

Possession given immediately. Inquire of

R. C. BACON, No. 162 Broadway.

State of New-York,
Comptroller's Office, Albany, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURSUANCE of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON,
Comptroller.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, ON the banks of the Hudson, a short distance south and in sight of the depot at Tarrytown, a BRICK HOUSE, with furnace, hot and cold water, gas, &c., and every city convenience. Lawn, garden and ornamental grounds well stocked; about five acres immediately upon the river bank. The situation and prospect unsurpassed; one of the very few places of its class for sale in this choice neighborhood, together with Furniture, Horses, Carriages, and everything ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of

EDMUND COFFIN,
No. 27 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

FOR SALE—"LAWRENCE MANOR" FARM, NEAR JOLIET, ILL.—This beautiful farm and country seat, situated within two (2) hours' ride of the City of Chicago, via Rock Island Railroad, is now offered for sale, consisting of 560 acres of land, divided in lots of from 5 to 40 acres; 200 in tame grass meadow; a large apple orchard, now in bearing, with a variety of other fruit trees. The buildings are extensive, and all in complete order. If desired, 400 acres only would be sold, embracing the buildings and all improvements connected therewith. The owner might be induced to take in part payment New-York City property. For further particulars, apply to LAWRENCE BROS., No. 65 Broadway EDGAR LAWRENCE, No. 61 Bleecker-st.; or EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE UP AN ESTATE—TWO lots of land, each 25 by 100 feet, with four houses, two front and two rear. This property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $3,500, payable in greenbacks—it being part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule, situate on North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh. A good opportunity for an investment; when put in repair, will pay over 25 per cent. on the investment. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 62½ Columbia-st., New-York; or of JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, Morrisania Village, Westchester Co., N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS AND MOST DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the Valley of Homer, Cortlandt Co., N. Y., containing 121 acres, more than half alluvial flats. It is one of the best grain and dairy farms in that region; it has a deep, unfailing soil, is easily cultivated; has a picturesque and healthful location; is two miles from the railway depot and the village, and is but nine hours from this City. $3,000 may remain on bond and mortgage at seven per cent. Price, $8,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 23D-ST.—AN ELEGANT first-class extra wide house, with extra deep lot and stable privilege; for sale with furniture, and immediate possession. Price $50,000; $15,000 of the purchase money would be taken in a good farm or vacant lots. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT WOODSIDE, Long Island, 3 miles from Hunter's Point, first station on the Long Island Railroad, near station, three-story frame house, filled in with brick, tin roof, house 40x36; about 3½ acres of land; plenty of fruit, &c., &c.; will be sold very low if applied for immediately. For particulars, &c., apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 95 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARRY, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

AT SOUTH NORWALK—FOR SALE—A house of 12 rooms and outbuildings, nearly new; the yards, gardens and adjacent ground, all laid out in English style, with extensive variety of fruit, 10 minutes' walk from depot of 15 trains per day; prospect to Sound pleasant. Address J. FERRIS, Ely's block. Price $4,000.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP first class brick house and lot No. 21 Abingdon-square, replete with every modern convenience; was built for and formerly occupied by William Hurry, Esq. For permits to see the premises, apply to Dr. CLOWES, No. 145 West 42d-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY-residence, fine modern new building on an old site, with very desirable surroundings, 8 acres of land, $11,000. Also, two choice residences in village; fine airy grounds, well laid out; one at $9,000, one at $6,500. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, at Mount Vernon.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 110 ACRES, NEAR Closter Station, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from depot and seventeen miles from Hoboken by road. The farm has good buildings, fine fruit, and is well watered. Price $12,500. Apply to JNO. H. STEPHENS, Closter Station.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT WEST FARMS, WESTCHESTER County, a good two-story and attic house and plot of ground, 46½x107; fine, pleasant location on the old Boston Post road, nearly opposite the Post-office; location healthy and convenient of access by railroad to Tremont. Apply on premises, or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 18 East 25th-st., 25 feet front by 68 feet deep; lot full size; house in good order, built by the owner; walnut staircase; silver safe; dumb-waiter, and all the modern improvements; no incumbrance; neighborhood unexceptionable; about 300 feet from Madison-square; can be seen from 10 to 4 o'clock. Apply to No. 21 East 24th-st. Possession next month.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, in sums to suit, for ten years or less time, on City or country property.

W. H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st.

MUST BE SOLD SOON—A SPLENDID NEW brown-stone high-stoop house four stories and basement, ready for occupying. Location beautiful, East 50th-st., opposite Beekman-hill Park. No. 233. Apply to JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 830 2d-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES IN BROOKLYN, NEAT, small and new, for sale cheap, on the most easy terms, or exchange; some to rent. H. R. FLETCHER, corner 17th-st. and 3d-av., near them, or

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL DWELLING-HOUSE, in perfect order, situated No. 18 East 32d-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Apply to

ELLIOT C. COWDIN, No. 327 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ITALIAN COTTAGE, A FINE house, 9 rooms, with half-acre lot; handsomely improved, in the best part of Plainfield, N. J. For sale cheap. Apply to GEO. E. PERINE, No. 10 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—CORNER PROPERTY, 50 by 100, situated on the southwest corner of Brown and Goerich avs. For particulars, address S. VALENTINE, Flushing.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S *Illustrated Monthly* and Mme. Demorest's *Mirror of Fashion*, now ready. Dealers supplied by the AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

WHILE YOU HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY
AS ITS LIFE IS UNCERTAIN,
COME AND SEE
A LIVING WHALE,
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
JOCKO, JOCKO, JOCKO,
JOCKO, OR JOCKO,
THE BRAZILIAN APE.
TONY DENIER ... as ... JOCKO
MR. C. K. FOX, MR. M. GROSSI, ANDERSON,
MMLE. ERNESTINE AND LOUISE,
A. GOODWIN AND L. COLLINS,
DUOTERPSICHOREANCLODOPTOMISTS.
MASTER BOONE, THE INFANT ORATOR
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
in Lecture-room, without additional charge of
HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, Day and Evening.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH,
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION
OTHER CURIOSITIES,
30,000 *feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.*

Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

Advance in the price of Admission to commence MONDAY, Sept. 5.

ENGAGED FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY,
AND TO APPEAR MONDAY, SEPT. 5,
GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, 1864,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
and last appearance of Miss
MATILDA HERON,
who will appear for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN THIS CITY
in her very celebrated rôle of
CAMILLE,
completing the
THOUSANDTH NIGHT of its representation
by this eminent artiste.

MONDAY, Sept. 5, commencement of the Fall and Winter season. First night of the engagement of

EDWIN FORREST,
who will appear in his great character of
CORIOLANUS,

in the tragedy of the same name, produced in all its original splendor, with

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Wheatley begs leave to announce that in consequence of its great popularity, the

DUKE'S MOTTO
will be repeated on
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
of next week.

During the Fall and Winter season the scale of prices will be: Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the unprecedented enthusiasm and delight with which

MR. J. S. CLARKE

is nightly received in his great comic characters of Major de Boots and Cousin Joe, by crowded and brilliant audiences. The opening performances will be repeated every night until further notice.

THIS EVENING will be presented, for the SEVENTEENTH time, Sterling Coyne's great comedy of

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and Buckstone's farce of
THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Mr. J. S. Clarke	as	Major De Boots
Mr. J. S. Clarke	as	Cousin Joe

supported by Mesdames Chanfrau, Sedley Brown, Misses Mary Carr, Chester, Prestige; Messrs. C. Walcot, Jr. A. H. Davenport, Parkes, Williams, &c.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 5, the prices of admission will be: Dress Circle and Parquette, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents.

THE CREATION.

SEPT. 5. MONDAY AFTERNOON. SEPT. 5.
HAYDN'S IMMORTAL ORATORIO,
AT JONES WOOD.
100 INSTRUMENTALISTS, 300 CHORUSES.
CARL ANSCHUTZ. KARL FORMES.
50 CENTS. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

Reserved seats, $1—at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE STABLE of S. W. Reynolds, Esq., at Irvington, Westchester County, on the night of 1st September,

1 set double-harness, letter R on bridles, &c., silver-plated mountings.
1 set single harness.
2 ladies' saddles.
2 cavalry saddles.
2 coats and stable articles, &c.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the above property or conviction of the thief, by

REYNOLDS & CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Wall-st, New-York, Sept. 3, 1864.

$500 REWARD.—LOST—EIGHT UNITED States six per cent. 1881 Coupon Bonds, of $1,000 each, Nos. 48,855 to 48,862 inclusive, payable to Henry B. Glover or bearer. All persons are cautioned against negotiation of the same. The above reward will be paid any party delivering the bonds to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st. N. Y.

LOST OR STOLEN—ONE $500 U. S. SIX PER CENT. COUPON BOND of the loan of 1881, No. 21,62[illegible]. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. A suitable reward will be paid for its recovery.

GUSTAVUS C. BROWN,
No. 669 Broadway, N. Y.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 2D INST., IN A 4th-av. car, near the Astor House terminus, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about $12 in money, and some memoranda of value to the owner. The finder will be rewarded on leaving the same at No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman, Petroleum department.

LOST—IN A 4TH-AV. CAR, ON THE MORNING of Tuesday, 2d inst., near City Hall, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about $12 in money, a pair of stone cameo sleeve-buttons and some memoranda. The finder will please retain the money and return the balance to No. 170 William-st.

R. S., Jr.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE—GARRISON, N. Y., opposite West Point, in the Highlands of the Hudson; ½ mile back from the river; a few good rooms vacant at present. All trains on Hudson River Railroad stop at this station. Good stabling.

JOHN GARRISON & SON, Proprietors.

HOTEL FOR SALE CHEAP, ON EASY terms, among the best and most desirable in the City; handsomely furnished, newly renovated; favorable lease, and doing a first-class money-making business. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF EUGENE J. CHESSO or CHASE, or of his heirs. When last heard from, about ten or twelve years since, was living at Spring Garden, Philadelphia. Any information of the whereabouts of himself or heirs may be addressed to ISAAC CARHART, No. 315 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, L. I., and will be greatly to their advantage.

MISS ELIZA BURRIS.—YOUR BROTHER, Hurley Curtis, wishes to receive your address at the office of the *New-York Times*, Box No. 180.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, will thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress ... Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager ... J. H. SELWYN.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD respectfully announces the opening of her Theatre for the Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1864.

During the recess numerous alterations and improvements have been effected, both on the stage and in the auditorium, which it is hoped will both add to the comfort of the patrons of this establishment and enable the management to produce every play in a manner surpassing its most successful efforts last season, and fully deserving public appreciation and approval.

THE COMPANY,
in addition to
MRS. JOHN WOOD,

has been selected with every care and with every endeavor to meet the requirements of the specialities of this Theatre, and comprise, in addition to many established favorites, several who will have the honor of appearing for the first time before a New-York audience, namely:

Miss Henrietta Irving,
Miss Eliza Newton,
Miss Amilie Harris,
Miss Corilla Young,
Miss Gilmer,
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert,
Miss Louisa Myers,
Miss E. Cowan,
Miss Emma Hendricks,
Miss Elliott.

Mr. J. K. Mortimer,
Mr. W. Holston,
Mr. E. Lamb,
Mr. Thos. J. Hind,
Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr.,
Mr. A. Odell,
Mr. J. H. Stoddart,
Mr. W. Davidge,
Mr. B. T. Ringold,
Mr. T. B. Berry,
Mr. C. H. Rockwell,
Mr. Peck.

Prompter ... Mr. G. H. Gilbert.

THE ORCHESTRA
under the direction of the popular conductor
THOMAS BAKER.
The Scenic Department by the talented artist
JAMES E. HAYES.

Machinist	Mr. W. Sanders
Properties	Mr. W. Henry
Gas	Mr. M. O'Brien

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 5.

The performance will commence with (for the first time) the comic drama, by H. T. Craven, Esq., entitled

MIRIAM'S CRIME.

Miriam	Miss Henrietta Irving
Mrs. Raby	Miss Amilie Harris
Bernard Reynolds	Mr. B. T. Ringold
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)	
Huffin	Mr. Thos. J. Hind
(His first appearance at this Theatre.)	
Scumley	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
James	Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr
Biles	Mr. W. Holston

Of the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane and Lyceum, London—his first appearance in America.

After which,

MRS. JOHN WOOD
will make her first appearance this season as the
COUNTESS DE L'ESPALIER,
in the elegant Comedietta entitled
THE COMICAL COUNTESS.

Mr. J. K. Mortimer	as	The Chevalier de Vilbrac
Mr. J. H. Stoddart	as	The Baron de Bergonce
Pierre	by	Mr. A. Odell

Prices of Admission.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Balcony Chairs and Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Family Circle, 30 cents; Private Boxes, $5, $8 and $10 each.

The Box Office is now open daily from 9 till 4 o'clock, where seats can be secured.

Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7¾.

In active preparation, an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of

MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,

adapted expressly for this Theatre by a gentleman of New-York.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BROOME-ST.
Manager ... GEORGE WOOD
SPLENDID TRIUMPH
of the inimitable Comedian,
MR. JOHN E. OWENS,
as
THE HENPECKED HUSBAND,
in Buckstone's very laughable comedy
MARRIED LIFE,
and in his unapproachably just personation of
THE GARRALOUS DOWN-EAST FARMER,
in the interesting American Drama of
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
universally pronounced by all who have witnessed it, one of
THE GREATEST OF COMIC CREATIONS.
NEW SCENERY, NEW APPOINTMENTS,
and
A BRILLIANT NEW COMPANY.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

Manufacturers of Grand, Square, and Upright Piano-Fortes, No. 652 Broadway.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. Gottschalk's constant use of the New Scale Chickering Grand Piano-Fortes has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS. OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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RAVEN & BACON, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE SOLDIER'S DYING FAREWELL."—Song with Chorus. Music by Mrs. Parkhurst.

On the field of battle, mother,
All the night alone I lay.
Angels watching o'er me, mother,
Till the breaking of the day.

The words of this Song were found in a soldier's Testament just before he died, by Rev. Mr. Burnell.

"MOONLIGHT AND STARLIGHT."

Song with Chorus, Poetry and Music. By James G. Clark, and sung by him at all his concerts.

"SONG OF THE MOUNTAIN GIRL,"

Music by Edward A. Perkins.

"MY JAMIE IS A SOLDIER BRAVE."

Song and Chorus as sung by the Hutchinson Family, and by the author, W. Virgil Wallace, at all his concerts. The above Songs [illegible] mailed free. HORACE WATERS, [illegible]

[illegible] FOR FAMILIES, [illegible] Recognized by the musical profession as [illegible] superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $600 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $90 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

WANTED—A LEADER FOR A CHOIR IN BROOKLYN, must read music; good voice; at a moderate salary. Inquire at Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st., room No. 41.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

PORTABLE ENGINE DEPARTMENT OF THE WASHINGTON IRON WORKS, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Agency, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, Room No. 8. Engines of all sizes, from three to thirty horse-power, furnished at short notice.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILERS, 30 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS of paper hangings, have removed their business from the store corner of Reade-st. and West Broadway, to their manufactory, corner of 42d-st. and 10th-av.

FROM EUROPE.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

tract with the only English gunmakers who have facilities for making the largest artillery, for all they can furnish for three or four years! Beating a man with his own weapons seems to be the order of the day.

While the Emperor is entertaining the King-consort of Spain with great splendor at Paris, Prince NAPOLEON is making a quiet visit to Scotland. Reason why—the Queen of Spain will not acknowledge Prince NAPOLEON'S papa-in-law—VICTOR EMANUEL—King of Italy. So the Prince, who has had a second son born to him, keeps out of the way. The Emperor does not find it easy to reconcile all conflicting interests. He means to keep the friendship of Spain—he must sustain the Pope—he wishes to have an ally in VICTOR EMANUEL. It is something like the old problem how to ferry over a river a fox, a goose and a peck of corn. It requires considerable manœuvreing. If the question of Rome could be settled, and Italy were really united, France, Spain and Italy, united in a harmonious policy, with a population of 75,000,000, an army of one or two millions, and fleets which could sweep all the seas of this hemisphere—might govern this part of the world to their liking.

As for England, she has no more any policy but trade. The exports of 1863 have increased 16 per cent. over those of 1862. These exports amounted in round numbers to $1,000,000,000. England, if not interfered with, will fight her way into the heart of China and Japan, with treaties or without them. She will extend her trade everywhere, but avoid war with any civilized Power. Her sole policy is self-protection and trade extension. Only self-sustaining nations can fight. A country that imports one-third of its food, and trades all over the world, cannot go to war with any strong Power. MONADNOCK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Commissioners of Customs in London have issued a general order to Collectors, that, in pursuance of instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, no ship-of-war belonging to either of the belligerent powers in North America shall be allowed to enter any of Her Majesty's ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

A Lisbon telegram of the 18th says that the Federal frigate *Niagara* is in the Tagus. It is said that her mission is to intercept a steamer bought at Liverpool ostensibly for navigation between Lisbon and Liverpool. The Portuguese papers assert that the steamer will not sail, as the intentions of the Nationals have become known. This, doubtless, refers to the steamer *Georgia*, which recently left Liverpool for Lisbon.

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Niagara Falls, under date of Aug. 8, says:

"The Clifton House has become the centre of negotiations between the Northern friends of peace and Southern agents, which promise a withdrawal of differences from the arbitrament of the sword."

The correspondent then goes on to explain that an effort is to be made to nominate a Democrat for the Presidency, upon a platform for an armistice and a Convention of the States, and to thwart, by all possible means, the efforts of Mr. LINCOLN for a re-election.

The *Times'* City Article, says:

"Frankfort advices show a loss of faith in United States bonds, large sales having depressed prices to 38, which is three per cent. below the last quotations from New-York."

Tuesday's second edition *Times'* City Article says:

"The discount market shows no alteration. Among the more significant points in the present accounts from New-York is the change of tone becoming observable with regard to the new order of things in Mexico. Reports sent from Americans in Mexico fully confirm the hopeful description obtained from other parties of the rapid consolidation of the new Government. Advices from Frankfort state that recent facts have suddenly begun to disturb the eager faith of investers in United States bonds.

Some letters received by German houses speak of the existing decline as owing to the fear of importers to enter goods at the present rate of duties. It was known at Frankfort that many German orders had been countermanded, apprehensions beginning to be experienced that the new November dividend may be lost, and that it will not be paid in specie. The distrust was being increased by the circumstance that large sales were being pressed by parties hitherto looked upon as best informed on American affairs."

The *Times* winds up an editorial on the present situation of the war in America as follows:

"As regards the final issue of the war, we consider the prospects of the Confederates to be as good as ever; but the Federals have shown such an insensibility of defeat, and such an inflexibe tenacity of purpose, that we cannot anticipate any early termination of the strife. Perhaps the success of SHERMAN in Georgia or FARRAGUT at Mobile might counteract the disappointment produced by the failures of GRANT in Virginia, and once more inspire the Federals with expectations of absolute success. But in Europe we can only employ the lessons of eventful campaigns to confirm our convictions of the hopelessness of war and the necessity of speedy peace."

The *Daily News* says there are rumors of a projected new Confederate loan.

Order has been restored in Belfast, where there has been no rioting since the 19th.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

From the London Daily News.

Nothing can well be easier than to denounce the recent rioting at Belfast as a disgrace to the thriving commercial town in which it occurred, and a reproach to the boasted civilization of the age. That it was all this is indeed sufficiently obvious from the most cursory glance at the actual details. The outbreak evidently belongs to the lowest class of town rows or faction fights, presenting all the more degrading and repulsive features which usually characterize a mob riot amongst the refuse or least reputable population of a busy manufacturing or commercial city. They were, as usual, coarse attempts to rouse the strong and party passions of a hostile section by openly insulting their prejudices, and pouring contempt in the most practical and irritating forms on their cherished feelings. The public challenge embraced in the rude but studied parade of insulting symbols was of course promptly accepted. The ignorant and degraded population living in the squalid Romish outskirts of the town, whose popular idol had been burnt in effigy, and afterward buried with maimed and mocking rites by the equally ignorant and degraded mob living in the Protestant outskirts, turned on their assailants, as was to be expected, in a spirit of fierce and bitter retaliation. The struggle that ensued was marked by the usual scenes of wanton cruelty, of senseless violence and destruction. Quiet and respectable people who happened to be obnoxious to any section of the rival mobs, were driven from their homes, the doors and windows of their houses beaten in, and their furniture destroyed, while the public buildings connected with the rival systems of worship were made the objects of special and concentrated attack. The riot was marked, moreover, by those acts of cowardice and gratuitous brutality which, it may be fairly assumed, only the lowest dregs of an ignorant populace would be capable of committing. No respectable person, no decent working man belonging to either of the two great parties, appears to have taken any part in the disgraceful struggle. As usual in such cases of mob violence the lowest class of the town populace took advantage of the current excitement to gratify their inherent love of a popular row, with the violence, mischief and disorder that attend it.

The mere details of this particular outbreak are thus as commonplace as they are disreputable, and nothing is of course easier than to stigmatize it in just and appropriate epithets. But comparatively little is gained in this way. These scenes recur, and are in some shape or other a periodical feature of social life, in some of the more busy centres of population on the other side of the Channel. There must be some cause for this, and we shall miss the lesson which such disorders teach if we are satisfied with regarding them merely as facts, without attempting to trace them to their true source. Most of the social and political evils still lingering in Ireland have a clearly defined historical-origin, and these so-called religious riots are no exception to the rule. Just as the worst fashions and habits of the higher classes, after descending through various stages, eventually reappear in some degraded form amongst the lowest, so the crying evils, the harshness, violence, and injustice, that so long characterized the government of Ireland, are still rudely, but faithfully, reflected in the bigotry and violence of a Belfast mob. The offensive and injurious spirit of a conquering and superior race which so long actuated the Lords of the Pale, and determined the policy of the Government, has at length descended as a heritage to the scum of the Protestant population, and it naturally excites among the same class of the Catholic population the same bitter sense of wrong and eager thirst for retaliation, which for generations made so many of their betters disaffected subjects, if not actual rebels. When the faith of a small but dominant minority was established by force in the midst of a hostile population, religion naturally became the centre and symbol of all the wrongs, real and imaginary, which the Government inflicted on the country, so that almost every political or social grievance had, in some shape or other, a religious element. It may be justly said, therefore, by the philosophical historian, that it has been the unhappy lot of the Irish people never to see the face of religion unpolluted by tyranny, faction and intrigue. The Church of Rome, which sympathized with the people for its own ends, was naturally welcomed as a friend and protector, while the purer faith of the dominant minority was regarded with an instinctive hatred and aversion. Many of the worst social and political features connected with this state of things are now happily removed. The partial and oppressive policy of the Government has, in our own day, changed to one of enlightened justice and liberality, while improved education, facilities of intercourse, advancing material prosperity, and liberal legislation have done much to heal old feuds and soften the bitter enmities which once divided both the upper and middle classes. But the religious grievance still remains and still perpetuates, especially among the lower classes of the people, the bitter sense of injury and wrong. These Belfast riots, and perhaps still more the recent speeches at the Irish National League, show how the grievance may be turned to account by unscrupulous agitators, and suggest the national expediency of depriving them of it with the least possible delay.

FRANCE.

The King of Spain has left France for Spain. He visited Queen CHRISTINA prior to his departure.

Prince HUMBERT, Crown Prince of Italy, who is on a visit to Copenhagen, is shortly expected in Paris.

The *Indépendance Belge* announces a prospective marriage between Prince HUMBERT and the Princess ANNA MURAT, and says it will strengthen the bonds between France and Italy.

Advices from Algiers via Paris confirm the rumors of fresh disturbances in the province of Oram.

Bourse flat and lower; Rentes, 66f.35c.

GERMANY.

The King of Prussia arrived at Vienna on the 20th, on a visit to the Emperor of Austria.

The occupation of Holstein by the Prussians and Austrians, is said to be decided on.

RUSSIA.

The Czar has ordered a reduction of the army, and immediate and unlimited discharge is granted to soldiers whose service expires on the 1st of January next.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Dates have been received from the Cape of Good Hope, up to July 13. The news is unimportant. Trade was dull. The recent alarm in regard to a possible Kaffre war, proves groundless.

NEW-ZEALAND.

A dispatch from Gen. CAMERON, dated headquarters, Auckland, June 7, says: "During the next three months active operations, will hardly be practicable in any part of New-Zealand. A greater part of the troops have hutted themselves for the Winter."

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 30.

Cotton goods improving. Accounts of the indigo crop are better. Exchange, 2s. 1d.

BOMBAY, Saturday, July 30.

Cotton and cotton goods dearer. Exchange, 2s. 1⅞d.

CHINA.

CANTON, Monday, July 11.

Cotton goods unchanged. Tea higher. Exchange, 4s. 11¾d.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, July 5.

Shirtings quiet. Silk drooping. Exchange, 7s. 1d. No new movement by the rebels are reported.

The Portuguese have been unable to obtain a ratification of their treaty with the Chinese Government.

COMMERCIAL PER HECLA.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—AUG. 23.

The sales of Cotton yesterday and to-day were 10,000 bales, including 2,500 to speculators and exporters. The market is irregular and inactive. Quotations are generally unchanged, only choice parcels maintaining previous rates.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—AUG. 23.

The Breadstuffs market is generally steady, and slightly firmer. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report: FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; Amber, 8s. @8s. 6d. CORN steady; mixed, 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—AUG. 23.

The provision market is very dull. Circulars report: BEEF very dull. PORK very dull and unchanged. BACON inactive. LARD firm and partially advanced 6d. TALLOW quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—AUG. 23.

ASHES quiet. COFFEE steady. RICE steady. RESIN quiet and steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE easier at 77s. PETROLEUM steady; refined, 2s. 1d. @2s. 3d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Aug. 23—BREADSTUFFS upward. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE quiet. TEA firm. RICE buoyant. TALLOW quiet and steady. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE quiet at 68s. 6d.

LONDON, Aug. 23—Consols close at 88¾@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The sales on the 23d were Illinois Central, at 45@44 discount. Erie Railroad, 40½@41.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Discount market unchanged; Funds depressed; Consols still falling.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, market closing irregular, with fair demand for good qualities at full previous quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull, except for Lard, which is firmer.

PRODUCE—The Produce markets are generally quiet and steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

Consols close at 88¾@89 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central shares, 45½@44½ discount; Erie R. R., 41@42.

LATEST MARKETS.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales. Market irregular.

BREADSTUFFS are quiet.

PROVISIONS are dull.

PRODUCE—The market is quiet but steady.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24—2 P. M.

Consols, 88¾@89 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central shares, 45⅛@44½ discount; Erie shares, 41@42.

LATEST PER HECLA.

(*By Telegraph to Queenstown.*)

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 24.

The difficulty between the American Consul and the Egyptian Government has been satisfactorily adjusted.

Electioneering riots, with bloodshed, had occurred at Geneva, but they had subsided, and quiet was restored.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Draft.

"The President's mistake in calculation," which caused so much uneasiness among a certain class of people, is at last explained. It seems that the official edition of the laws of Congress, passed at the last session, and published by LITTLE & BROWN, of Boston, contains the following passage from the law relating to the raising of soldiers by draft:

"That in case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district of any county not so subdivided, shall not be filled within the space of sixty days after such call, then the President shall immediately order a draft for one year, to fill such quota, or any part thereof which may be unfilled."

The words "sixty days," instead of fifty days, is undoubtedly a clerical error, but as the law has been declared by Congress to be "official," as published, it must, of course, be decisive.

No orders have yet been received by Gen. DIX, nor has Supervisor BLUNT received any answer to his report. It is expected, however, that definite news will be received from Washington to-day.

The Sixty-Fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Vols.

The Sixty-fifth Regiment N. Y. S. Volunteers, which left this City with full ranks on the 26th day of August, 1861, under command of Col. JOHN COCHRANE and Lieut.-Col. ALEXANDER SHALER, returned with its remnant of heroes, consisting of 46 men, under command of Capt. DAVID MILNE, yesterday afternoon. This regiment has served its term of three years well and faithfully. As the first regiment of the Fourth Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps, it has gained for itself a truly enviable reputation. Its colors have been well at the front in many a hard-fought battle, and have always been carried through the fight with honor. The regiment was received by a detachment of the Seventh Regiment, accompanied by their full band; and after being reviewed at the City Hall, and marched up Broadway and to the Seventh Regiment Armory, were there formally received and entertained by the Seventh Regiment.

The following officers returned with the regiment: Capts. BEN. MILLER and BARNARD, and Lieut. TAOLOR. Capt. HAVERLY also came on with them, but returns to the army to-night to take command of the one hundred men of the regiment who reënlisted and were left behind. Lieut.-Col. HIGGENBOTTOM, Capt. TRUESDALL, Inspector-General of the brigade, and other prominent officers, accompanied them. At the Seventh Regiment Armory Brig.-Gen. SHALER welcomed home his old command and comrades in arms.

Queens County Union Convention.

The Queens County Second Assembly District Convention met at Jamaica on the 1st inst., and elected the following-named delegates and alternates to the Union State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 7th of September: Lewis Eaton, J. A. Herriman, Wm. Norton; Alternates—N. W. Thayer, Gilbert Sayers, B. Hendrickson. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the long public services of Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, in which he has exhibited the highest patriotism, honesty and devotion to the interests of the whole country, deserves and should receive our heartiest approbation and support.

Resolved, That his efforts in behalf of our soldiers, as the Chairman of the National Committee for the relief of the sick and wounded among them, endear him alike to the soldier and civilian, and command the admiration and esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That, reposing the utmost confidence in his character, and in his fitness therefor, we request our delegates at Syracuse to propose and support his name for the nomination for Governor, believing that he would shed lustre and glory on that high office.

Mass Meeting of the Printers and the Book Trade.

To-night, at 8 o'clock, a grand mass meeting of the printers and the book trade will be held at Cooper Institute, to indorse the principles of the "Citizens' Association." GRAFULLA'S Seventh Regiment Band and an excellent glee club have been engaged. A number of prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. The most extensive arrangements have been made, and it is probable this will be one of the most thorough, and one of the best meetings of the kind ever held in this City. The public are invited to attend.

TURF RECORD.

Trotting on Long Island.

UNION COURSE—Thursday, Sept. 1.—Purse and stake of $170; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

Isaac R. Woodruff, named b. g. General	1	2	0	1	1
T. Creegan named s. g. Shot	2	1	3	2	2
D. Mace named c. g. Hickory	4	3	0	3	4
T. Seaman named b. c.	3	4	4	5	5
D. Pfifer named gr. m. Crinoline	5	5	5	4	3

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half, 1:19; mile, 2:38.

Second Heat—Quarter, 00:40; half mile, 1:20; mile, 2:37.

Third Heat—Quarter, 00:39; half mile, 1:19½; mile, 2:37.

Fourth Heat—Quarter, 00:40½; half mile, 1:20; mile, 2:38½.

Fifth Heat—Quarter, 00:41; half mile, 1:21; mile, 2:42.

A brief summary will suffice to dismiss this trot, which had a slim attendance. In the pools sold during the morning, we take two as a fair average. Both were unlimited, viz.:

Shot	$20—$70	The General	$5—$8
Hickory	13— 30	Crinoline	6— 9
The Bay Colt	6— 24		

Which reduces the betting *de facto* at starting to even on *Shot* against the field.

First Heat—After two or three attempts at scoring, *Shot* got off with the lead, with the *General* second. There was little change down the back stretch to the lower turn, where *Shot* and the *General* were lapped; making the home stretch both were up, but quickly caught, the *General* winning readily, with a full amount of trotting left in him. The bay colt passed the score third, *Hickory* fourth, and *Crinoline*, who had been last in the race throughout, fifth. *Shot* broke all to pieces within fifty yards of the stand.

Second Heat—But little betting, *Hickory* being the first favorite, and the *General* the second. At the sixth attempt they got off, *Shot* running as heretofore, got off with the lead, with the *General* second, but was deprived of it at the quarter pole. The whole heat thereafter was a scramble. At the lower turn the *General* went up and lapt *Shot*, and a fine struggle ensued, but immediately breaking, *Shot* came home an easy winner by five lengths.

Third Heat—No description is needed. It was justly decided a dead heat, although *Dan Mace* endeavored to proclaim that he had won it.

Fourth Heat—*Hickory* was now the favorite at 7 to 9 against the field. After several attempts at scoring, they got off all together. Rounding the turn, *Shot* held the lead, with the *General* second and *Hickory* third. Nearly the same ardor was maintained down the back stretch, but at the lower turn the *General* took the lead and came home an easy winner.

Fifth Heat—*Shot* got off with the lead, with the *General* second nearing the quarter pole. *Hickory* took the second place, but, breaking immediately, resigned it to the *General*. There was no alteration of moment at the half mile. *Shot* had been running all down the back stretch, and, coming up the home stretch at the same gait, broke up the *General*, and at the score both were off their feet, but the judges very properly, in view of the previous running of *Shot*, (a game at which he exhibits a marked ability to play at,) gave the heat and race to the *General*, much to the loudly expressed dissatisfaction of the disaffected losers. But the decision was correct.

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC.

These two celebrated clubs meet together on Monday next to contest the claim for the championship, at the Capitoline Ball Ground, Brooklyn. The interest in this match is, among the ball-playing fraternity, unusually great. Each club is in full practice, and both parties being sanguine and anxious of success, there is no doubt but this will be the most exciting match of the season. During the past week the Mutuals have carried everything before them, in their visit to the principal cities in this State. This series of matches will doubtless improve their hitherto good play, and the champion Atlantics, although having carried everything before them this season, will be put to the test, and have to look out for the laurels of victory.

CONVOYS TO CALIFORNIA STEAMERS.—The California steamers of the United States Mail line, beginning with the vessel which sails to-day, will be convoyed throughout the Atlantic voyage by armed Government steamers. This is a matter of importance to persons engaged in the California trade, and will be especially interesting to travelers.

NEW-JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY INCREASES THE BOUNTY.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City was convened last night at the City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of bounties. A communication was received from Mayor CLEVELAND, setting forth that a new regiment is now being raised in the district, which could be readily filled if the same inducements were offered in Jersey City as are offered in Newark and Bergen County, and recommends that the bounty for volunteers be increased to $500 or $600 for one year men.

Alderman GAFNEY offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, Other counties, cities and townships in our State are paying higher bounties than our city; therefore,

Resolved, That to place our city in as favorable a position as other localities, the Committee on Enlistments be authorized to offer such bounty as they may deem expedient, not to exceed $600 for one year volunteers, or substitutes to the extent of the quota.

☞ F. W. SUMNER, of Texas, will address the Workingmen of New-York, on Saturday evening, Sept. 3, at Tompkins-square.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$10,000	Am. Gold....b3	247¾	900	Ill. Cen. R.	127¾
50,000	do	247	100	do....s3	127¾
60,000	do	246⅞	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	108⅞
300	Erie Railway	108⅞	100	do....b3	108⅞
100	do....b3	108⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	53¼
100	do....s3	108⅞	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	110
200	Reading R.	133½	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	61¾
200	do....b5	133⅝	200	do....b5	61⅝
700	M. S. & N. I.	84¼	300	do	61½

[Advertisement.]

FRAGRANT SOZODONT.

It is now attracting very great attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is the most beneficial preparation for the Breath, Gums and Teeth the world has ever seen.

Sold by druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The gentlemen of New-York (if they call there) will thank us for informing them that the new furnishing store, No. 505 Broadway, certainly surpasses anything of the kind in this City.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

E. Holmes, No. 252 Broadway, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: There was an attempt last night to enter my house, but, thanks to your Telegraph Alarm, the burglar succeeded in getting no further than the opening of the window. I wish the attachment to be made as soon as possible to three more inside doors.

Yours, C. C. GOODHUE.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 13.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. In new styles and in great variety, at the manufactory, No. 418 Broome st., near Broadway.

M. L. CURTIS.

[Advertisement.]

"Chicago Convention" is in everybody's mouth, but gives way at once at the mention of "KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE." The latter is sold by all grocers at 30 cents per pound. General depot, No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

Out, KNOX'S Fall style of Gents' Hats, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 2—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 21 bbls. Ashes, 15,108 bbls. Flour, 20 bags Corn Meal, 51,507 bushels Wheat, 26,044 bushels Corn, 55 bushels Rye, 64,556 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 972 pkgs. Provisions, and 393 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls. at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady; Java, 58c.@60c.; Rio, 47c.@51c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 41c.@42c., ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and is much dearer; Middlings, $1 86@$1 88 ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour opened briskly at an advance of 20c.@25c. ⅌ bbl., but closed quite heavily. Sales since our last amount to 25,600 bbls. including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 80@$10 30; poor to choice Extra State at $10 45@$11, chiefly at $10 50@$10 65, and for September delivery $10 75, and October at $11@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands at $11 25@$11 65, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 75@$10 25
Extra State	10 45@ 11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 40@ 12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds.	11 25@ 11 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 70@ 13 00
Extra Genesee	11 10@ 12 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	11 20@ 16 50

Southern Flour has been in more demand at advanced prices; sales since our last, 1,600 bbls. at $11 35@12 45 for poor to good, and $12 50@$14 75 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour has been active at higher rates, but closed heavily; sales 1,100 bbls. extra at $10 40@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, including fine and superfine at from $8 75@$10 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, and $8 50 for Atlantic and Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 250 bbls.

FRUIT—The market has been inactive, and prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand at an advance of 2c.@3c, ⅌ bushel, closing, however, tamely, with a downward tendency. Sales since our last of 78,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 44@$2 47; Red Western at $2 36@$2 43; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 34@$2 37; Milwaukee Club at $2 25@$2 35, and Chicago Spring at $2 21@$2 35, ⅌ bushel. Corn opened briskly at higher prices, but closed heavily; sales since our last, 71,000 bushels, at $1 62@$1 64 for mixed Western, and $1 60 for unsound, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 82½@$1 85 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in fair demand at firmer prices. We quote Canada at 91½c.@93c.; Western at 93c.@93½c., and State at 92c.@93c., cash, ⅌ bushel.

The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, during the week ending with Aug. 30, Messrs. JONES & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—The receipts during the past week have been considerably larger than during the week before, and there has been more business doing, but the moderate supply still prevents the execution of many orders for shipment. Prices have advanced, but close unsettled. The clearances since the opening of navigation are 283,333 bbls., as follows: To Buffalo, 99,173 bbls.; to Ogdensburgh, 37,879 bbls.; to Canada, 58,563 bbls.; by Grand Trunk steamers, 58,816 bbls.; by Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, 24,420 bbls.; other ports, 4,482 bbls. Receipts for week, 3,233 bbls., against 3,376 bbls., same time last year. Freights to New-York by propeller and rail, $1 40 ⅌ bbl. *Wheat*—During the early part of the week the tendency of the market was upward, but prices have since taken a decided turn downward in consequence of the decline in Gold. The receipts have been quite moderate, compared with last year, but will doubtless increase very materially as soon as harvest operations are completed. The new wheat arriving is still mostly mixed with old, and the latter forms by far the greater part of the receipts. The stock of all kinds of wheat in store is estimated at about 300,000 bushels. Receipts for week 88,617 bushels, against 258,671 bushels same time last year. The receipts since 1st January aggregate 6,992,544 bushels. The shipments for week sum up 153,703 bushels, and since the opening of navigation 7,167,408 bushels, as follows: To Buffalo, 4,519,088 bushels; to Oswego, 445,377 bushels; to Canada, 1,946,783 bushels; to other ports, 255,660 bushels. The sales on 'Change to-day were principally at $1 97 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring Wheat in store (the article which is sold and quoted in New-York as 'Amber Milwaukee and 'Amber Iowa,') at which the market closed steady; No. 2 at $1 88@$1 92. Oats selling at 66c. in store for new. Receipts for week 23,307 bushels. Corn steady at $1 26@$1 27 in store. Receipts for week 4,612 bushels. Lake Freights less active at 8½c. on Wheat to Buffalo, and 15c. to Oswego."

HAY—North River is in good demand, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 60 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, including last year's crop at 18c.@38c. for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Are inquired for, but held very firmly.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at buoyant prices.

METALS—Have been inactive, the high claims of holders checking transactions.

MOLASSES—Is in demand and quoted firm, including Porto Rico at $1@$1 10 ⅌ gallon; sales 485 hhds. Stock, 14,029 hhds. and 2,897 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Are quiet to-day, including Resin at $36@$53 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; Tar $16@$18 ⅌ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine at $3 35@$3 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Continue quiet at irregular prices. Crude Whale at $1 50@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 70@$1 85; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed Oil at $1 61@$1 65; No. 1 Lard at $1 80@$1 95; Crude Petroleum at 50½c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 87c.@89c., free, and 83c.@85c. in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite freely purchased to-day, chiefly on speculation, at firmer prices, the market, however, closing heavily. Sales since our last 13,350 bbls., at $41@$41 50, closing at $41 for New Mess; $42@$42 50 for do., deliverable in September; $39@$39 50 for Old Mess; $40 for Prime Mess; $38@$38 50 for Prime; $37@$37 25 for Sour Mess; $35 75 for Rusty Mess, and $37 for Rumps. Cut Meats are in fair demand at 17½c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@26c. for bagged do., 15½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔; Sales, 380 pkgs. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard is active and buoyant to-day; sales since our last 4,450 tcs. and bbls. at 23c.@24½c., the latter an extreme, and for September delivery, at 24½c.@25¼c., ⅌ ℔. Beef is in request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$20 for Plain Mess; $13@$16 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales of 355 bbls, Prime Mess at $32@$35 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in good demand at 46c.@52c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@56c. for choice to fancy State, and 46c.@48c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in fair request at 18c.@27c. ⅌ ℔.

Stock in the Packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Sept. 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Sept. 1, 1863.
Clear	381	854	513
Mess	126,111	131,461	126,274
Thin Mess	2,677	4,965	7,873
Prime Mess	24,360	26,772	22,157
Flank	58	51	224
Prime	793	1,928	17,063
Rumps	495	583	1,102
Refuse Mess	4,924	5,652	17,834
Refuse Prime Mess	1,253	1,118	6,076
Refuse Prime	79	178	2,427
Other refuse	898	1,707	4,226
Uninspected	2,485	8,433	18,460
Grand total, bbls	164,514	183,702	224,229

BEEF.

	Sept. 1, 1864.	Aug. 1, 1864.	Sept. 1, 1863.
Repacked Mess	10,436	12,290	7,401
Repacked Chicago Mess	16,164	14,648	4,390
Railroad Beef	655	451	155
Refuse Mess	841	1,364	2,644
Refuse Prime	—	—	85
Other Refuse	245	162	1,625
Tierces Prime Mess	728	2,097	456
Country Mess	2,660	2,917	8,616
Country Prime	70	173	947
Uninspected bbls	1,086	3,969	3,166
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	32,885	38,971	29,485

SALT—Sales, 1,300 sacks ASHTON'S Liverpool Fine at $5 50, and 770 sacks WORTHINGTON'S do. at $4 80.

SUGARS—Are quiet, but held with more firmness. Sales, since our last, 240 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 20½c.@24½c., and 110 boxes Havana at 20½c.21c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are inactive at 23½c.@29c. ⅌ ℔. Stock, 56,715 hhds., 38,968 boxes and 76,129 bags, against 47,731 hhds., 16,987 boxes and 117,069 bags same time last year.

TALLOW—Sales, 111,000 ℔s. at 19½c.@20c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Are quiet at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at $1 81@$1 82 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d.@6d.; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; 55 hhds. Tallow at 12s. 6d.@22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 6½d., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For London—50 tierces Beef at 3s. 9d.; 1,000 bbls. Sperm Oil at 25s.; also, by steamer, 100 bales Hops at ⅜d., and 3,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with Wheat (16,000 bushels) at 6s. For Hamburg—100 bbls. Petroleum at 6s., and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 25s. For Jamaica, and thence to a port in the north of Europe, a Hamburg schooner, (1,600 bbls. capacity,) on private terms. For Australia, a Dutch bark, (750 tons,) on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre.
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-Ysrk	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Aug. 18	Liverpool	Quebec.
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Aug. 20	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York.
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York.

European Mails.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Saturday.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Port au Prince, by the *City of Port Au Prince*, will close on Saturday, at 12 M.

For the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, from Newbern—Maj. R. M. Taylor and servant, 12th N. Y. C.; Lieut. Wm. J. Turner and servant, 12th N. Y. C.; Sergts. Wm. B. Dean, P. Kline, of do.; James Plunkett, 132d N. Y.; J. E. Mitchell, 15th Conn.; Sergt. Geo. R. Southworth, 11th Conn.; C. S. Bassett, 25th Conn.; W. H. Morrison, 3d N. Y. C.; Melvin Pendill, do.; Miss Morrison and servant, Benj. Owens, 4th Vermont; J. H. Legg, 3d N. Y. A.; L. H. Webb, do.; Mr. Morse and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 29 | Sun sets..... 6 30 | Moon sets... 6 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 57 | Gov. Island.. 9 46 | Hell Gate...11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Sept. 2.

Cleared.

Steamer Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Telegraph, Jones, Cronstadt, W. Ropes & Co.

Brigs Annie Collins, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, A. Smithers & Co.; Nellie Staples, St. Croix, Roche, Bros. & Coffey.

Schooners Hero, Kenny, Salem, Mass., R. W. Ropes & Co.; Fanny Moss, Davis, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; F. Nickerson, Henderson, Fortress Monroe, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Union, Pinkham, Salem, Mass., Del. & Hudson Canal Co.; Cornelius, Johnson, Accomac.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Admiral Dupont, Carpenter, Washington, D. C., 42 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Sept. 1, 4:20 A. M., off Chincoteague, collided with an unknown steamer, bound S.; neither vessel sustained any material damage.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Alexandria Aug. 31, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Newbern, via Fortress Monroe 40 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick, & Co.

Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Greene, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Sea Gull, Rector, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fanny, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamer Josephine Thompson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Brig Undine, (of Barbados,) Willson, Grand Turk, T. I., 11 ds., with salt to master, is bound to Bridgeport.

Schr. Gazelle, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Swaine, St. Martin's 12 ds., with salt to B. F. Small & Co. Sept. 1, lat. 40, lon. 73, saw part of a steamer's upper deck, apparently about two months in that situation.

Schr. Trident, (of Rockland,) ——, Lingan, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Flora, Church, Machias 12 ds., with spars to John Snow.

Schr. Forrest, Sprout, Cherryfield 8 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Connecticut, Stateman, New-London.

Schr. Eliza Holmes, Hall, Boston.

Schr. E. A. Kelsey, Kinsley, Branford.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Lowe, ——.

Schr. A. Pancost & G. Wheaton, Christy, Wareham.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Errickson, Pawtucket.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Science, Scarpley, Providence.

Schr. Anna M Edwards, Ellis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Falcon, Hale, Stratford.

Schr. Exchange, Winslow, Providence.

Schr. Roxanna Burley, Hotchkiss, Providence.

Schr. A. Middleton, Jr., Ames, Warren.

Schr. Montezuma, Hall, Provincetown.

Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston.

Schr. Union, Brigham, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Alfred Barrett, Cornish, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston.

Schr. James & Lucy, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Detroit, Smith, Harrington.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Baker, Albany, for Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. S. W.

Below.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Hibernia, Morrison, Liverpool July 26, with mdse. and passengers to Tapscott, Bros. & Co.

Bark Equity, (Br., of Liverpool,) 51 ds. from Cardiff.

Bark Heyden, Cartlow, (foreign,) Liverpool 45 ds.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., (of New-York,) Cow Bay 13 ds.

Sailed.

Sept. 1—Steamers Dudley Buck, Havana.

Ships Elizabeth, H. Von Brabant, Jacob A. Stamler.

Barks Hunter, Hesperus, Mary, Fleet Wing.

Brigs B. Young, D. R. De Wolff, Eleanor, Northern Light, Mary Emily, Carl Constantine.

Schooners A. Eldridge, Saladin, Wm. A. Ellis, J. & D. Cramer, Geo. Hoyt, Howard Putnam.

Spoken, &c.

Cephas Starrett—bark, of Rockland, 13 ds. from Cape Breton for Philadelphia, Aug. 30, lat. 41 45, lon. 69 10.

Hope—ship, of New-York, from Calcutta for Boston, 148 ds. out, Aug. 29, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 20.

Lucy Ann—bark, from Leghorn for New-York, Aug. 29, lat. 34 [illegible] lon 66 30.

Syren—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, Aug. 26, lat. 39, lon. 67.

Winfield Scott—ship, of Boston, 35 ds. from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug. 31, lat. 40 38, lon. 68 40.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Sept. 2—Arr. steamers Franconia, Halifax; Mississippi, New-York; ship Free Trade, Gottenburg; barks Argo, Ardrossan; Lyman Cann, Queenstown.

Also arr. bark J. P. Hazeltine, Cronstadt; brig A. F. Lawbeck, Philadelphia; schr. W. H. De Witt, Jeremie.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2—Arr. brig Muscovado, (Br.,) White, Demerara. Below—Ship Adolphine, (Brem.,) Meyerdeck, Bremen; Germania, Franke, New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31—Arr. ship Belvidere, Jackson, from New-York April 14.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Martin's, Aug. 22, Br. schr. Fashion, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Demerara, Aug. 10, bark Princeton, (Br.,) for New-York, to sail 13th; Justina, Focke, for Baltimore.

The bark Justina, off Demerara Aug. 10, from Baltimore, had dragged afoul of ship Ganges, of London, and lost spars, etc.

[PER EUROPA.]

Arr. at Liverpool, 19th, Cultivator, Russell, from New-York. Cld. 18th, Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, for New-York; 19th, Underwriter, Bairnson, for do.; Tuscarora, Du Nevy, for Philadelphia; Gov. Langdon, Davis, for Singapore. Sld. 17th, Sturgis, Williams, and 19th, Wilhelm, Stake, for New-York; 18th, Orient, Hill, do.

Cld. at London, 19th, Caroline Nesmith, Cotter, for Shields and New-York.

Arr. at Deal, 20th, Caduceus, Holton, from New-York for London.

Arr. at Plymouth, 18th, Carl XV., Norman, from New-York for Antwerp.

Sld. from Bristol, 18th, Sandusky, for Cardiff and New-York.

Arr. at Gloucester, 17th, Ceurrier de Neuva Orleans, Colora, from New-York.

Sld. from Cardiff, 17th, Active, for New-York; 18th, Maria, for do.

Arr. at Sunderland, 17th, Monarcorde Mare, from New-York.

Sld. from Glasgow, 18th, Herman Kuplman, for New-York.

[PER HECLA.]

Arr. from New-York, Saxon, at Table Bay; Misange, at Cadiz; Agnes, at Kingstown; Meteor, at Galway; Alfieri, at Dublin; 22d, Georgiana, at Queenstown; 23d, B. M. Seafield, at Dublin.

Arr. from Boston, Martha, at Liverpool.

Arr. from Baltimore, Amalie, at Liverpool.

Sld. for New-York, 22d, Alma, from Deal; Caravan, from Liverpool; 23d, William Rathbone, from Liverpool.

Sld. for Philadelphia, 23d, Philadelphia, from Liverpool.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 6.—The regular monthly meeting of the Union, will be held at 8 o'clock THIS (Saturday) EVENING Sept. 3, at Pythagoras Hall, Canal-st., near the Bowery.

E. A. HOLMES, President.

W. B. CODDINGTON, Recording Secretary.

POLITICAL.

POLITICAL BANNERS MADE TO ORDER, to any size, at four hours' notice, at BOYLE'S Tent Manufactory, No. 108 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Greenwich sts., New-York.

THE EAR

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY FOR THE CURE OF DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE EAR AND PARTIAL DEAFNESS, EXCLUSIVELY AND SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY DR. HARTLEY, NO. 497 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The only acknowledged Aurist in the United States, who generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear without charge until cured, thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being *swindled* by paying *self-styled* aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of yet more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands.

Deafness, Noise in the Head, and all disagreeable Discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed, where malformation does not exist.

Thirteen years' close and undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treament to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

RAVENSWOOD, Aug. 5, 1863.

DR. HARTLEY—Dear Sir: I entered your office for mere "consultation" as to whether a total deafness in one ear, of twelve months' standing, and in the other of a month—both coming on suddenly, and impregnable to appliances of external blistering and internal washings and oilings—could, nevertheless, be cured. You examined them, and asked me to be seated for the solution.

The *actual hearing* followed the question of the *possibility* in so short a space, and so kindly done withal, that I have just left your office a new man, filled with surprise, gratitude and awe. To me you explained the cause and process on natural principles. I cannot resist the temptation to spread your fame among the afflicted, that they may find the same joy of relief. I went to you deaf and disconsolate—I came away hearing perfectly.

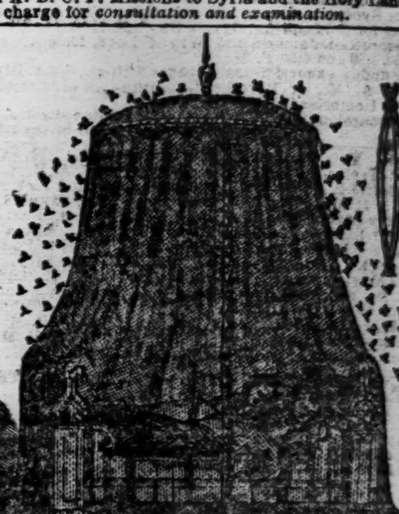
I am, very respectfully and gratefully,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES N. THOMPSON,

Formerly Missionary of A. B. C. F. Missions to Syria and the Holy Land.

No charge for *consultation and examination*.



PATENT MUSQUITO NETS.

For sale by G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 Broadway.

KENDALL'S
AMBOLINE
FOR THE
HAIR

Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, for the GROWTH, BEAUTY and PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.

For sale by all druggists.

Price $1 per case.

WARING & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 35 Dey-st., New-York.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES

Adapted to every branch of business where a CORRECT and durable scale is required.

FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 252 BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall.

BURIAL CASKETS

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS AND CASES

Are manufactured of Cast Metal, in imitation of rosewood, as well finished and as highly polished as the best Rosewood Piano. They are perfectly AIR-TIGHT, INDESTRUCTIBLE, and FREE from ENCROACHMENTS of VERMIN or WATER.

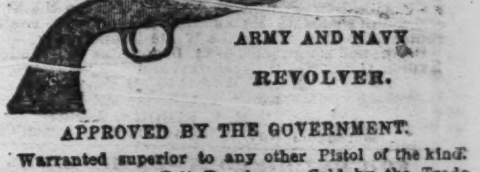
We disclaim all connection with the VARIOUS IMITATIONS manufactured of SHEET IRON and other materials.

W. M. RAYMOND & CO., Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors.

MANUFACTORY, NEWTOWN, L. I.

Warerooms and Office, No. 348 PEARL ST., N. Y.

REMINGTON'S



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